

Compliments of
J. E. Gallaher
36 Howland Block
Chicago.

Job Williams

Representative Deaf Persons

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

... CONTAINING ...

Portraits and Character Sketches

... OF ...

PROMINENT DEAF PERSONS

(Commonly called "Deaf Mutes")

... WHO ARE ...

Engaged in the Higher Pursuits of Life.

EDITED BY

JAMES E. GALLAHER

Instructor in Chicago Public Schools for the Deaf.



CHICAGO:

JAMES E. GALLAHER

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INTRODUCTION.

FOR some time the editor had been of the opinion that there existed a demand for a work giving a glimpse at the achievements of the deaf of America, which should contain portraits and character sketches of such of them as have distinguished themselves in various walks of life. The cordial endorsement which the proposed undertaking received at the hands of several of the prominent deaf persons whom he had consulted led him to decide to undertake and publish the work, and he accordingly sent out circulars for the names and addresses of deaf persons engaged in any one of the following occupations:

1. Business and professional men and women.
2. Foremen, superintendents, bosses.
3. Manufacturers, inventors, etc.
4. Editors, publishers, authors, poets.
5. Clerks occupying responsible or important positions.

Although names were wanted for only those engaged in one of the occupations above specified, a good many were sent the editor which he could not use. That the educated deaf, in the great majority of instances, are successfully following the ordinary occupations and making a comfortable living is to be expected; what was especially desired in gathering material for this work was a list of such of them as are engaged in the higher pursuits of life, filling positions demanding intelligence of a high order, or special qualifications.

There are some deaf persons occupying responsible positions who never attended a school for the deaf, and, being unknown in the society of the deaf, their names could not be obtained. There are also a few graduates of pure oral schools who should have a place in the work, but since no one sent the editor a complete list of names they do not appear. For these reasons the work does not embrace all who should be represented.

By reference to the table of contents it will be seen that some states are represented by but a single individual, while others rejoice in several. The lack of more names to a state is due to either of two causes—there were no more

names to be obtained, or those to whom was entrusted the work of sending the editor a list were apathetic, and did not send in as complete a list as otherwise might have been.

There are 210 deaf teachers in the United States today, of whom 51 are represented in this work. It is manifest that it would be both improper and impossible to give all of them a place in a work of this character. The editor, therefore, was obliged to confine himself, with a few exceptions, to a selection among the leading ones.

Subjects will be found under the state where the person treated of is at present living, names and states being arranged in alphabetical order. An exception is made in the case of the aged and honored Mr. Edmund Booth, who is given first place in the book.

There are a few cases where the subjects, though educated in American schools, are residing in a foreign country. Their names will be found under the states in which they were educated.

No sketches of deceased persons, or those formerly engaged in one of the occupations enumerated, but now retired and following other employment, are to be found in the work.

It is the hope of the editor and publisher that this work, the first and most complete of its kind ever undertaken, will do much to show to the world the brilliant results of the American system of educating the deaf, which includes all methods that are helpful in imparting instruction and rejects none.

JAMES E. GALLAHER.

CHICAGO, April, 1898.

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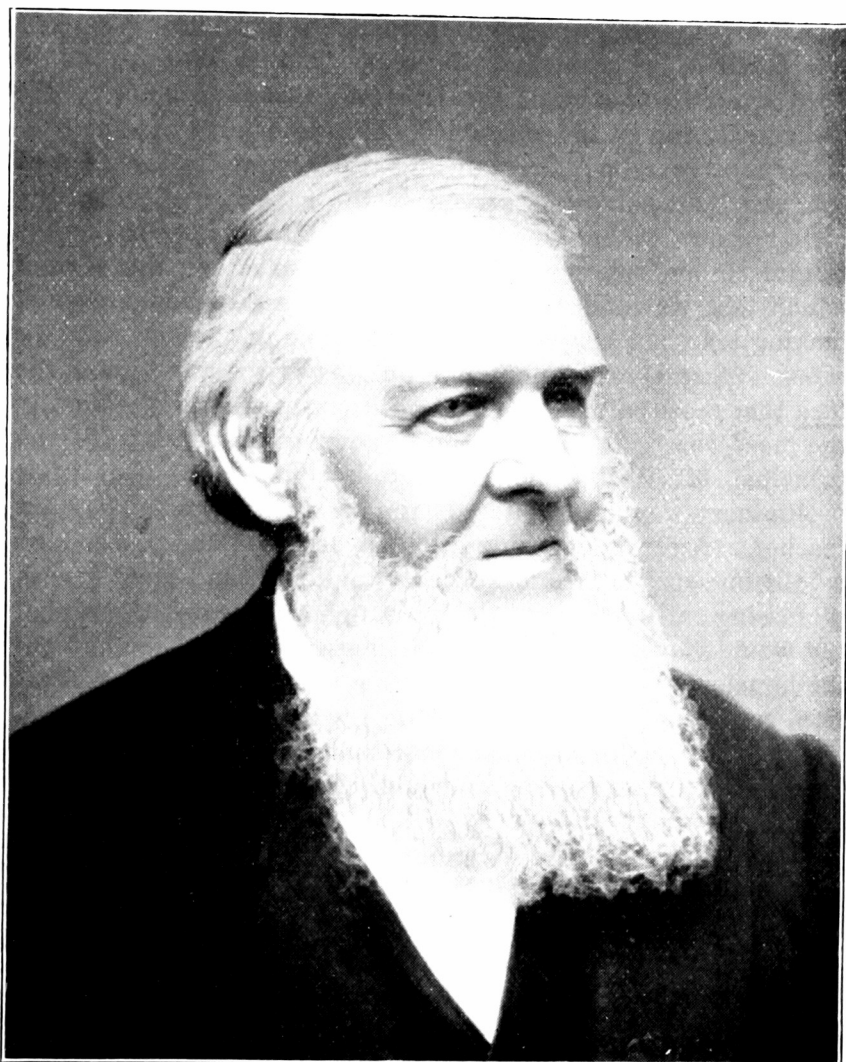
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EDMUND BOOTH, M. A., Editor & Publisher, Anamosa "Eureka,"
Anamosa, Ia.

The above named person, whose portrait we have the honor of placing before our readers, was born in Springfield, Mass., August 24, 1810.

When four years old an attack of spotted fever destroyed the sight of one eye, and so impaired his hearing that he could barely distinguish ordinary sounds until eight years old; then he became entirely deaf.

Losing hearing at so early an age, dumbness would seem to be inevitable, but owing, probably, to superior mental strength and will force, he retained the power of speech to such an extent that he has always been able to make himself

understood by Americans of good hearing ability, and indeed by all persons who became accustomed to his voice.

Until his seventeenth year he worked on a farm, then, in 1828, entered as a pupil the Hartford, Conn., School for the Deaf, then one of the three schools of the kind in America. After four years' pupilage, during which time he for a few of the concluding months served in the capacity of substitute for a regular teacher who was sick, he graduated with honors to himself and the school, and prepared to return home, from which fact we infer that he had no expectation whatever of making teaching his profession, or that he in anywise thought himself particularly talented. But, as if to make good the idea that those who do not seek positions of trust are generally the most worthy to fill them, on the eve of his departure the principal, Mr. Weld, called him into his office, and, after a few preliminary remarks, offered him a position as a regular teacher. After due consideration he accepted the position, so wholly unsought, so unexpectedly tendered, and filled it with increasing satisfaction for the ensuing seven years, and probably would have continued to fill it many years more had not the hopelessly small pay of that time and a severe lung affection, resulting from a spell of lung fever which he had during the first year of his pupilage, forced upon him the alternative of a premature death, or immediate resignation and change of climate.

Choosing the latter, he emigrated to Iowa, then regarded as the far west, and settled in Jones county, the house nearest to him being a mile and a half distant. The place afterward became a town, bearing the poetical Indian name, Anamosa, which place has ever since been his home. Indians, deer, wolves, rattlesnakes, and the like belongings to a frontier life, or a sparsely populated district, were abundant, and might almost be said to have been his daily companions.

In 1840 he built a comfortable house—the first frame house built in the county, all others being log cabins of the old type. This house completed and furnished, a wife to make it “the dearest spot on earth” was the next thing needed. In order to keep up the independent line of action which he had decided upon, in this new house, July, 1840, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Walworth, who had been a pupil in his first class in 1832, and who, with three brothers and a sister, had also emigrated to Iowa. That he acted wisely in choosing this lady to share his fortunes is evidenced by the fact that she proved a congenial companion, an excellent housekeeper, and so devoted a mother that their three children, a daughter and two sons, fairly idolized her. She died January 25, 1898,

mourned by many, and by none more so than by him who had been her constant companion for 57 years.

In 1842 Mr. Booth was elected county recorder, filling the office so satisfactorily that he was twice re-elected, and was nominated for a fourth term to the two offices of recorder and treasurer, but declined to accept the nomination.

In 1844 he was made enrolling and engrossing clerk to the Iowa House of Representatives.

In 1848, Iowa having entered the sisterhood of states, he procured the passage of a law enabling the deaf-mutes of the state to enter the institution at Jacksonville, Ill., for the purpose of education, the state of Iowa paying the expenses.

In 1849 he went with the overland emigration to California; was successful in a fair degree, in due time returning home by way of the Isthmus. In 1856 two men, one of them a well educated printer, started the Anamosa Eureka, but after three weeks' experimenting the printer retired from both the paper and the place. The deserted proprietor then asked Mr. Booth to take charge of the editorial department. This request he complied with so acceptably that in a few months he was offered a half share in the paper. At that time country newspapers were poor property, so poor that Mr. Booth hesitated a while before giving a final answer. Then, concluding to make the venture, he paid \$1,000 for the share. In 1862 he bought out his partner for another \$1,000, and ran the paper alone until 1868, when he took into partnership his eldest son, who, under his supervision, had become a thorough printer, and has proved an efficient partner. The office is now worth several times its cost. The Eureka having become the leading official paper of Jones county and steadily increasing its circulation, Mr. Booth, in 1866, purchased in New York a Hoe power press—the first power printing press ever used by a country paper in northern Iowa. In addition to all his newspaper work, he has erected a brick printing office and two brick dwelling houses, one of them now being his own home, the other the home of his son and partner. In 1879 the Chicago Historical Society gave him highly honorable mention, and inserted his portrait in a history of Jones county.

In the year 1878, accompanied by Mrs. Booth, he visited New England, stopping in the course of his two months' journeyings at a number of the principal cities, meeting there and in some smaller places many old-time friends. Late in the autumn he returned home by way of Washington, D. C., leaving Mrs. Booth to spend the winter with her brothers in Boston. This visit was a source of much satisfaction to both the visitors and the visited.

In the spring of 1880, when it was publicly announced that a national deaf-mute convention would be held in Cincinnati, O., the ensuing August, Mr. Booth was proposed as president, but modestly declined to serve. Later, when the convention met, he was made chairman pro tem., and helped to elect a much younger man to the position he himself was so justly entitled to, and during the session made suggestions of much importance to the mute community at large. He was also chosen chairman of the national executive committee.

Although the running of the paper has entailed upon him much hard work and close confinement at home, yet his own testimony in regard to its purchase is: "I have not regretted it. The work just suits me, although on publication days I work till midnight, getting off the edition for the morning mail, and when going to press late have worked all night. Can stand it better than most men, having abundant vitality and endurance." The quantity of writing he has done since connecting himself with the paper will probably never be accurately measured, besides that done in the form of official business and private correspondence. Nor has he confined his labors exclusively to his own paper, as able contributions to the American Annals, and other deaf-mute papers of lesser pretense bear witness.

Although not generally known as one who holds converse with the poetical muse, he has written some excellent poetry, yet, so far as our knowledge goes, he has not attached his name to a single poem when offering it for publication. One of these unclaimed articles is a Carrier's Address, prepared for New Year's Day, 1858. From this masterly combination of words we extract the following eloquent lines:

"There is need
That some should suffer the extreme of wrong,
To waken human hearts and rouse the strong."

Further on he says:

"Life without freedom is not worth its cost,
And freedom gone our very life is lost.
And what is left, aye, what is left? Behold!
The vanished nations. 'Tis a story old."

Following these strong lines comes an apostrophe so soul-stirring we give it entire:

"Oh, thou fair land of Kansas, it is thine
To show that man is God-like still, Divine,
That he must struggle and advance, not fail,
That Right must ever, in the end, prevail,
That Error, Wrong, and Tyranny shall fall,
That Beneficence shall rule over all,

'That such is man's destiny and his right,
 Else were the world one sad, eternal blight.
 Press onward, therefore, men of heart and mind,
 Press onward, all, ye lovers of mankind,
 Ye in whose bosom burns the soul that tells
 Of truth that pierces through a thousand hells,
 And scatters fiends and firebrands from its path,
 All heedless of their presence or their wrath.
 As heedless now advance and aid the free,
 And make of Kansas a Thermopylae.
 'Tis she may save this nation from its grave,
 And therefore tyrants shout she shall be slave.
 Send back the bold defiance; shout it back,
 And arm, if need be, for the warrior's track.
 What boots compacts unheeded?—laws but shams?
 What boots a Union that us daily damns?
 What boots a constitution writ in water?
 Let serviles base to oligarchies falter,
 And bow and bend the knee, they have their pay;
 For us 'tis death or freedom, come what may.
 Come bloodshed and destruction, horrors dire,
 Come all and pass us through the cleansing fire.
 That fire shall melt our chain, wherever it sways,
 And freedom's glad sun shine on all the coming days.'

Perhaps with this prayer a prophetic presentiment of future national events influenced him in the penning of the above, especially the last four lines; but, however that may be, a little over three years later the Civil war began, and not only was Kansas declared a free state, but *liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof*, was insured by Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation, which had for its soul the red life blood of many thousands of brave Union soldiers.

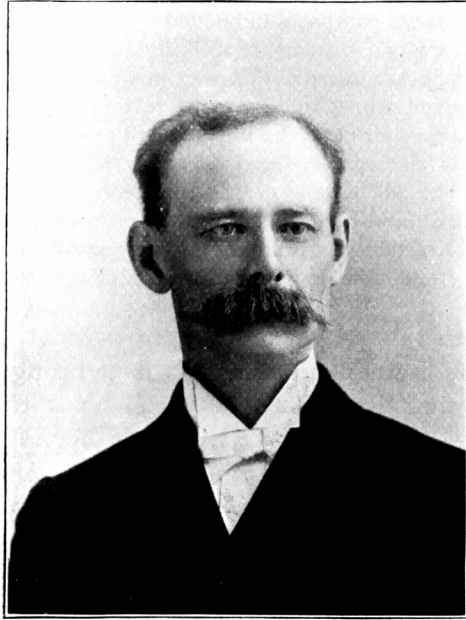
As to what Mr. Booth has been as a father, his children give eloquent proof—the daughter being the wife of a clergyman, the eldest son, as before stated, being his partner, and the younger son being principal of a department in the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. What he is as a friend, one needs to be in no trouble to fully know; when foes assail, friends are few and the heart aches, the divine in his nature shines out clearly through words of no uncertain meaning. Then one feels that, though many are false, in him they have a *true man*, whom they *can safely trust*.

Unlike some deaf persons of superior attainments, Mr. Booth does not hold himself aloof from less intelligent, less sociably favored mutes; on the contrary, he has said to friends, "I wish I could contrive some way to be more with *all* the mutes." But, although he is with them less than is desirable, his influence over those he meets is ever excellent; his counsels to younger persons who are so fortunate as to possess his

friendship, are wise, promising, if heeded, future personal and social benefit.

Looking back over the now nearly four-score years and ten of his life experience, his testimony is, "Life with me has been agreeable, as a rule, the exceptions being hardly worth notice, and those exceptions being almost entirely out of memory."—A. F. F.

ARKANSAS.



JOHN W. MICHAELS, Teacher, Little Rock, Ark.

The Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb received Mr. Michaels as a pupil in 1869, when he was fifteen years old, he having become deaf at seven years. He graduated from the school in 1873 and entered the preparatory class of Galaudet college; remained a student for three terms, during which he was captain of the base ball club of the college, and defeated every club in the District of Columbia. Leaving college in 1876, he learned the saddle, harness and horse collar business at Knoxville, Tenn., afterward becoming a partner in the Michaels, Duncombe & Company's harness and horse collar manufacturing business, in 1878.

In that year (1878) he married Miss Mary Whitcomb Steers, of Virginia, a graduate of the school for the deaf of that state, and returned to Virginia and established a small horse collar

factory at Goshen~Bridge, Va., in 1880. He purchased the Goshen tannery, and conducted a tannery business until 1882, when he sold out, and then applied for a position as teacher in the Virginia institution, and was elected. He taught at that school two years, when, receiving an offer to teach in the Arkansas institution, he accepted it, and went there to fill the position of head teacher and chaplain. While connected with this latter school he wrote a small history of the United States, which is still used at the Arkansas institution.

He resigned his position in the Arkansas school in 1890 to engage in the real estate business at Goshen, Va. He did well at this business for a while—that is, until the “boom” of the town collapsed, leaving him with upward of eighty town lots on his hands. These lots had cost from \$50 to \$500, and they did not bring five per cent. of what they cost. Being forced to retire from the real estate business, Mr. Michaels next engaged in the livery stable business at Goshen. It was at this time that he was elected town councilman for four years, beginning in 1891.

In 1891 he organized the Virginia Association of the Deaf, and was its president for two terms. It was largely through his efforts that the agitation for a separate school for the deaf and blind children of Virginia was started. While engaged in the livery business, he received an offer from Mr. F. D. Clarke, the then superintendent of the Arkansas school, to return to his old place as head teacher of that school, which he accepted, and returned in 1892. He has since been filling the position.

He organized the Arkansas Association of the Deaf in 1893, and has been its patron and chaplain ever since. The association is in a flourishing condition. He also organized several societies connected with the school that have been of great benefit to the pupils. He is on the editorial staff of the Optic, the paper of the school. His wife is a teacher in the same school, and they have four children, all girls, the eldest being sixteen.

Mr. Michaels was born in Petersburg, Va., December 19, 1854, and those who read this sketch will see that he is an unusually active man.

CALIFORNIA.

THEODORE GRADY, B. L., Teacher and Lawyer, Berkeley, Cal.

There are three practicing deaf lawyers in the United States, as follows: Joseph G. Parkinson, Chicago, for many years a practicing patent attorney of that city; Alexander Godfogle,

of New York City, and Mr. Grady. Mr. Grady was admitted to the bar some time in the fall of 1879, in the following manner:

The statutes of the state of California say that all persons of good moral character, having the requisite qualifications, may be admitted as attorneys or counselors-at-law in all the courts of the state, after having passed an examination before the supreme court. This act was amended by the legislature of 1895, which conferred upon the commissioners of the supreme court the right to examine candidates. The examinations are oral. Mr. Grady, on presenting himself as a candidate, requested a written examination. The court found nothing which forbade a written examination. A series of questions was drawn up, and the answers given by Mr. Grady were so eminently satisfactory, that the court unanimously decided to admit him to the bar.

This gentleman, who, unfortunately, declined to furnish us with a photograph of himself, was born deaf, and for such is an unusually intelligent man. After finishing his education at the California School for the Deaf, he entered the University of California and graduated therefrom. He was engaged as a teacher in the school for the deaf at Berkeley, where he has continued up to the present time. He began practicing law only a few months ago, and lately won a case in court. He gives every promise of becoming a successful lawyer.

MRS. LAURA C. REDDEN SEARING, Poetess, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Mrs. Laura C. Redden Searing, who is better known by her pen name of "Howard Glyndon," has probably been more successful in the field of literature and journalism than any other deaf person in this country. A native of Maryland, her parents moved to St. Louis while she was still a child.

At the age of eleven she lost her hearing as the result of a severe attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and finding that her deafness prevented her from going on with her studies in the school she had been attending, she entered the Missouri School for the Deaf, then under the charge of the late William D. Kerr, whose sympathy and assistance were helpful to her in many ways. Her first poems were written about this time, and were an expression of the feeling of loneliness resulting from the loss of hearing. She made rapid progress in her studies and developed unusual ease and elegance in the use of language. The work in a school for the deaf, with the amount of writing required, is perhaps more than usually favorable for the cultivation of such a gift, if a pupil possesses it.

At the age of eighteen she was entrusted with editorial work on a religious paper in St. Louis, and the next year she began to contribute poems and miscellaneous articles to the St. Louis Republican, concealing her identity under the signature of Howard Glyndon, which she has retained ever since. On the outbreak of the war, in '61, her feelings were strongly aroused on the side of the Union, and certain caustic and vigorous articles of hers on the attitude of the local authorities toward the United States Government made so much stir that the secession paper thought it worth while to find out who the writer was. Sarcastic articles, ridiculing the notion of a school-girl's presuming to meddle in politics, instead of crushing her, had the effect of calling attention to Miss Redden's ability, and of making her famous as a writer and as a patriot. Soon afterward she went to Washington as the correspondent of the Republican, to which she contributed not only newsletters, but a number of spirited war poems which were widely copied and were afterward published in book form by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, of Boston, under the title of "Lyrics of Battle." It is believed that the book is the only collection of this sort written by a woman on the Union side during the war. Miss Redden became personally known as an effective force for patriotism to most of the Union leaders, including President Lincoln, General Grant, General Garfield, afterward president, and others, and enjoyed their confidence and personal friendship. About this time she also published "Notable Men in the House of Representatives," which was well received.

In February, 1865, she went to Europe, where she remained for nearly four years, spending most of the time in France and Italy. She was employed as correspondent by the Missouri Republican and the New York Times, and also contributed to other journals. She was employed, while in Italy, by the Agricultural Department to investigate and report upon the subject of orange and silk-worm culture, and two papers by her on these subjects are embodied in the reports of the Agricultural Bureau. Returning to New York, she engaged in journalistic work of various kinds, and also contributed frequently to the Galaxy, Harper's and other magazines. She was for several years a leading contributor on the Evening Mail and Express, writing frequently at the same time for the Tribune.

When the Clarke institution was opened for the teaching of speech and lip-reading to the deaf, Miss Redden went there and took a course of two years, at the end of which time she went to Boston and became a pupil of Professor Bell, since

famous for his invention of the telephone. Afterward she studied at the Whipple Home School at Mystic, Conn. She succeeded in regaining in an unusual degree the soft and distinct speech of a refined woman, but her time and eyesight were taken up so closely, except during her lesson hours, in writing, that she did not get the practice necessary to make an accomplished lip-reader. During this period she contributed to the New York Mail a series of articles under the title, "The Children of Silence," advocating the teaching of speech in all schools for the deaf, which were influential in calling the attention of the public and of those concerned especially in the education of the deaf to this important reform, which since then has made such headway. Besides occasional papers on this and other subjects, she made a translation from the French of "Memoir d'un Petit Garcon," which was published in 1869 by Hurd & Houghton, under the title of "A Little Boy's Story." In 1874 a second volume of her poems, "Sounds from Secret Chambers," was published by J. R. Osgood & Co.

In 1876 she was married to Edward W. Searing, a well known lawyer of New York. They have one child living, a daughter, who inherits her mother's taste for books and for the beautiful in Nature. In 1886 Mrs. Searing went to California with the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf, and since then has made her home in Santa Cruz. Unfortunately she has been very much broken in health, and has not been able to do any sustained literary work for some years. It is hoped that the delightful and healing climate of the beautiful city where she resides may restore her so far that she may again use her pen to some purpose.

Those who believe in heredity will be interested to know that Mrs. Searing traces her descent through her maternal grandfather in a direct line to Sir William Waller, one of the original proprietors of Maryland, and back further to Edmund Waller, the celebrated wit and poet laureate of Queen Elizabeth.

Her ancestry is thus in a very close collateral line to that of the great and good John Hampden, the noblest figure in the modern history of England. Her poetical vein and her intense patriotism would seem to have come to her by right of descent and from distinguished sources.

The latest production of her pen which we have seen is a little poem, "The Hills of Santa Cruz," of which Whittier said that, "fine in conception and felicitous in expression, it will cling to the Santa Cruz mountain range forever."

We give in closing, one stanza of this poem, with the hope that the "strength of the hills" and their tranquillity so beau-

ifully alluded to in these lines may be infused into the overwrought frame of the writer:

"Ye stand before us like to those
Meek angels sent of God,
Who chanted blessings on the earth's
Imbrued and guilty sod;
So ye, sweet ministers of hope,
In mind and heart infuse
Peace and good will on earth—O, dear,
Dear hills of Santa Cruz."



DOUGLAS TILDEN, Sculptor, San Francisco, Cal.

Among the American deaf who have won honors and fame for themselves probably none stand higher than Douglas Tilden, of California, the famous sculptor. He has executed numerous works in sculpture, his latest and best being designs for a memorial fountain, presented to the city of San Francisco by Mayor Phelan. Of these, a recent writer says:

A study of the design will show how characteristic it is of the region and of the time. The sturdy young miner in the rough costume appropriate to his work, with a pick over his shoulder and an unfurled flag in his hand, expresses very strongly the eagerness, the turbulence and the patriotic pride which were features of early California days.

The figure of History stands on the top of the pillar, holding an open book, inscribed with the letters: Sept. IX, MDCCCL. On three sides of the pedestal are buffalo skulls

entwined with rattlesnakes, whose mouths form the jets from which the waters of the fountain spring.

The mayor of the same city, the Hon. J. D. Phelan, also gave Mr. Tilden an order for a monument to Balboa, the discoverer of the Pacific ocean, to be erected in the Golden Gate park, of that city. But this is not all. We are informed that the trustees of the Donahue estate, who are charged with the erection of a fountain to cost \$25,000, and to be presented to the city of San Francisco, have been so pleased with the work of Mr. Tilden that they have given him the commission.

Other works of Mr. Tilden's are: "Combat with Grizzly Bear," being a huge piece of sculptural art, long exhibited in the Art Institute of Chicago, at the World's Fair and elsewhere; the "National Game," the "Tired Boxer," etc. This young man was educated in the California School for the Deaf, afterward attending the art school of that city, and still later spending several years in the School of Fine Arts, of Paris, France. On his return home from Europe, he was appointed instructor in modeling in the art school of his native city. He married a deaf lady several years ago.

COLORADO.

ALFRED J. LAMOREAUX.

The subject of this sketch was born on a farm within a few miles of Morrison, Whiteside county, Ill., January 15, 1864. In 1870 he removed to Colorado with his parents, settling in the Silver San Juan, his father being one of the colony who staked out the town site of Silverton. Having lost his hearing at the age of seven years, through an attack of brain fever, he was admitted to the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind. After completing his studies, he was placed on the corps of instructors in that school, which position he held until 1884. He was apprenticed to the printing trade at an early age, which calling he followed on giving up his position as teacher.

In 1885 he served for several months on the reportorial staff of the Kansas City Daily Times, resigning this position to accept the foremanship of King's Life, a humorous weekly publication of wide circulation, published at the then embryo metropolis at the mouth of the Kansas river. Returning to Colorado in December, 1886, he formed a partnership with the late M. J. Smith, and launched a new weekly called the Merry World, a paper devoted to everything in general and the city of Pueblo in particular. In November, 1887, he sold out his interests in the Merry World to his associate and went to La Junta, Colo., where he established another weekly,

called *The Derrick*, the main object of the paper being to crystallize public sentiment in favor of the division of old Bent county, with La Junta aspiring for county seat honors. (Look at a map of Bent county bearing date 1887, then at one dated two years later, and the story is told) For two years he edited and managed *The Derrick*, and at the same time acted as United Press correspondent, furnishing the bulk of south-eastern Colorado telegraphic news for the syndicate. Having accomplished his mission, he disposed of *The Derrick* in 1891



ALFRED J. LAMOREAUX, Contractor, Pueblo, Colo.

(the paper is still being issued weekly under the name of *The Democrat*), and went to Denver, where he was employed by the *Daily News*.

In 1893 he again returned to Pueblo to assume the foremanship of the *Evening Star*, an afternoon daily. A year later he resigned his position on the *Star* and identified himself with the Colorado Bedding Co., one of the largest mattress factories and jobbing houses in bedding supplies in the west. He is one of the contractors in the mattress department, and employs a large force of workmen all the year round.

In 1888 he was married to Miss Cora Honeywell, a graduate of the Colorado school, and a most estimable young lady. Four bright children is the issue of their union, and they are now living in a modern cottage, their own property, at 1703 West Sixteenth street, Irving place.

GEORGE W. VEDITZ.

A man of pleasing address, courtly in manners and giving outward evidence of being scholarly in his tastes and inclinations—such is George W. Veditz, the distinguished teacher and writer whose name is well known among the deaf and educators of the deaf. A master of several languages, German and French especially, his contributions to the National Exponent from 1894 to 1896, during which he was foreign editor, were of special value and highly appreciated. He has been more or less identified with literary work since he left school, first as editor of the Maryland Bulletin for four years, and later as editor of the Colorado Index for a like number



GEORGE W. VEDITZ, M. A., Teacher, Colorado Springs, Colo.

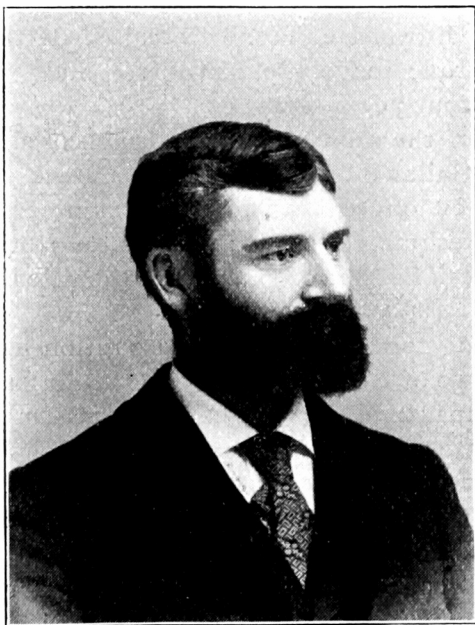
of years. As a teacher he is painstaking and thorough, and commands the respect and confidence of his pupils to an unusual degree.

Mr. Veditz became deaf when eight years old, previous to which time he had attended a German-English private school three years. For two years after his loss of hearing he had a private tutor, after which he was sent to the Maryland School for the Deaf, in 1875. He was a pupil of that school five years, leaving to enter Gallaudet college in 1880. While attending the Maryland school he was private secretary to the principal for four years. He also acted as foreman of the printing office of the same school two years. When he reached

Gallaudet college he was able to at once enter the freshman class, and he pursued his studies there for four years, with great success, and graduated in 1884, being valedictorian of his class. He was immediately appointed a teacher in the Maryland School for the Deaf, where he taught for four years. In 1888 he resigned his position to accept a teachership in the Colorado School for the Deaf, where he is to the present day.

He was at one time chairman of the executive committee of the National Deaf-Mute Association, and is at present first vice-president of that body. He is a lover of chess, and played a matrimonial chess game so well in 1894 that he won for his bride Miss Mary Elizabeth Bigler, of Revolutionary ancestry, one of whose great-grandfathers was a colonel on Washington's staff. She is also a grandniece of John Bigler, the first governor of California, and of William Bigler, at one time governor of Pennsylvania and United States senator from that state.

CONNECTICUT.



JOHN E. CRANE, B. A., Teacher, Hartford, Conn.

John E. Crane was born at Whiting, Me., January 2, 1850. His parents were of Puritan stock, his father having been a direct descendant of Captain Samuel Crane, who took part in the destruction of the tea in Boston harbor.

At the age of ten, he became totally deaf by a severe case of scarlet fever, but his power of speech is still good. He attend-

ed several terms of the public school in his own town with his older brothers before he lost his hearing. After recovering from his sickness, he was not a fit subject for the school in his town, because his teacher could not give him the individual attention his case required, so that he made little, if any progress in his studies.

His home being in the backwoods, far away from any city, the idea got into his head that he was the only deaf person in the world, and for that reason he grew despondent and morose. But he loved work, and was of great service to his father. In the winter time, from the time he was from twelve to fourteen years of age, he went into the woods with him, and his older brothers, and helped to chop down spruce and pine trees. Then, with their team of four large oxen, they hauled the logs to the mill-pond. In summer time he worked in the mill, or on the farm.

In 1868, at the age of eighteen, his mother took him to the American School for the Deaf, at Hartford, Conn. This school was then under the principalship of the late Rev. Collins Stone. Under the excellent training of such teachers as Abel S. Clark, Edward C. Stone, David E. Bartlett and John C. Bull, Mr. Crane made rapid progress, and graduated from the high class four years after.

In the fall of the same year, 1872, he entered the preparatory class of Gallaudet college, and the next year took the prize of \$10, then offered for the best examination for admission into the freshman class. He graduated from the college with the degree of B. A. in 1877, and was the valedictorian of the class.

After leaving college, he secured a position as clerk in the publishing house of E. C. Allen & Co., at Augusta, Me., and was doing comparatively well, when, in 1879, Dr. Job Williams appointed him a teacher in the American school, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William L. Bird. This position he has held without interruption to the present time. At present he is teaching the second class.

In 1880 he was married to Miss Lizzie W. Torrey, of Deer Isle, Me., a graduate of the American school. The fruit of this union has been two sons and a daughter, all of whom can speak and hear.

In 1890, at the suggestion of Principal Job Williams, Mr. Crane compiled "Bits of History," a book of one hundred stories, gathered from United States history. It is clothed in simple language, adapted to young deaf children, who are about to take up the study of the history of the United States. This book has met with quite a large sale, being now in its

second edition. It is used chiefly as a language exercise in nearly all the schools for the deaf in the country.

As stated in the beginning of this sketch, Mr. Crane's parents were in rather straitened circumstances, and, not wishing to depend upon them, he paid his own expenses for books, clothing, etc., both through the Hartford school and Gallaudet college, either by working as a farm hand during vacations, or by canvassing. This lesson taught him the true value of money, and today he finds himself the owner of two frame houses on Sisson avenue, Hartford, Conn., one of which is occupied by his family, the other being rented.

For three consecutive times since 1892, he has been elected president of the New England Gallaudet Association. During his presidency several new features were introduced. It was largely through his influence, championed by the brilliant W. L. Hill, of Athol, Mass., that the obnoxious word, "asylum" was dropped from the corporate title of the Hartford school.



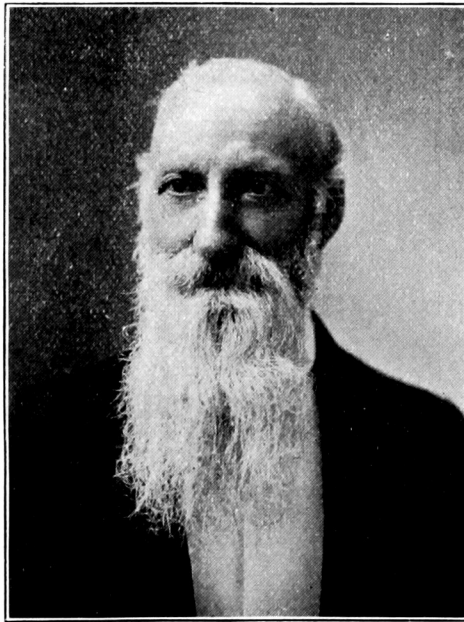
H. HUMPHREY MOORE, Famous American Artist, Paris, France.

While a pupil at the Hartford school, as well as at Gallaudet college, his teachers took particular pains to preserve his power of speech. While he can read from the lips fairly well and talk so as to be readily understood, even by strangers, he does not claim to be an adept in the business. In the transaction of important business, Mr. Crane generally resorts to writing, as this method is not so liable to lead to mistakes. He thinks speech and lip-reading of great value to the deaf, but holds that signs and finger spelling have an important place in their education. In a word, he is a firm believer in the combined method of teaching the deaf.

H. HUMPHREY MOORE.

The most successful, as well as the most famous deaf artist that was educated in any school for the deaf in the United States, is H. Humphrey Moore, of Paris. His father was a banker of California, and sent his son to the Hartford School for the Deaf, where he was graduated in 1863. He and Miss Pauline Marsh (now Mrs. E. N. Bowes, of Chicago) were the two most promising pupils of the school, in drawing, at that time, but while one gave up the fascination of the pencil and brush the other "kept everlastingly at it," and eventually won well deserved fame.

Mr. Moore, some time after his graduation, married a hearing Spanish lady, who has been of great assistance to him in his work. His works in art are acknowledged by the very best of French painters to be their equal, and not only this, but he is recognized as the "Meissonier of Japanese life" because of his celebrated paintings of Japanese life and characters. He has a handsome and elegantly furnished studio at 37 Rue, Ampere, Paris.



WILLIAM H. WEEKS, Teacher, Hartford, Conn.

The subject of this sketch was born in a country town about forty miles north of the city of New York, in a place called Yorktown. He came into the world November 1, 1829, went to district school at the early age of three years, and learned pretty rapidly, for he was able within a year to spell

words of two and three syllables, and was at the head of the long spelling row. About the age of four and a half years, he was taken very sick with scarlet fever, which was the means of depriving him of the sense of hearing. At the time of his convalescence he became as helpless as a baby, being unable to walk. It was impossible for him to walk even at the age of five years. Besides this infirmity, he lost all knowledge of the use of the tongue—and words were not in memory's storehouse—and did not even know how to pronounce cat, dog, cow, etc. It was with great effort that he could write and pronounce the most common words. Thanks to his father, who, in their daily walks, spared no pains to teach his son. It was fortunate that his dear boy remembered written letters, and his kind father wrote words on the inside of his cap, by which means the vocabulary was increased, and not that only, for he was soon able to write simple words; but never could be taught to read, which might have been a greater comfort. After a while the boy could speak in inarticulate sounds, so as to be understood by the family and a few friends.

A school where the boy could be instructed was sought for, and after a while found. At about the age of twelve the boy was brought to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He was admitted in the fall of 1841, and continued there for seven years, when he graduated, having passed a good examination.

At the time of the graduation of the boy, there was no school for higher studies, neither was a high class in existence, nor a college for the deaf. The subject of this sketch, now being a young man, was left in the world to take up what business he could get hold of to begin life. He remained with his parents, working at his trade—which was cabinet making—part of the time, and assisting his father on the farm also. The evenings he spent in the perusal of his studies. Few were the books in his possession, but he studied them thoroughly with the use of Webster's large unabridged dictionary. He wrote each paragraph in his own language, thus supplying his mental store.

February 1, 1850, he was appointed instructor of the deaf in the New York institution, from which he had graduated July 12, 1848. His labors were crowned with success. On November 24, 1858, he was married to Miss Mary Mehitable Allen, of East Windsor, Conn., a congenital mute, and a graduate of the American Asylum for the Deaf, at Hartford, Conn. They had one son, who enjoyed all his faculties.

Being dissatisfied with the arrangement of the board of directors, Mr. Weeks accepted a position as teacher in the

American Asylum, in the fall of 1865. The name of the school has since been changed to the American School for the Deaf. Mr. Weeks has continued his labors in that school ever since. He has a home of his own in the city, but unfortunately he has lost his whole family. It is fortunate that his daughter-in-law now lives with him, and he is comforted.

Mr. Weeks has been a member of the Baptist church for forty-five years, and sometimes he preaches in Boston and other places.

In business he is always alone and converses with business men understandingly.

In regard to speech, Mr. Weeks can speak considerably, but, knowing the state of his voice, he refuses to speak to strangers. He is pretty well versed in lip-reading.

He was secretary and then president of the New England Gallaudet Association for a number of years. Although advanced in years, he is still alert, and can walk as fast as much younger men do—and he still delights to handle the fork and hoe in his large garden.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



ALBERT F. ADAMS, B. A., Cataloguer in the National Museum Library, and
Instructor of Gymnastics in Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

Albert F. Adams was born at Dubuque, Ia., June 26, 1860. He is the son of Capt. S. P. Adams, the well known speaker, attorney and temperance advocate. He attended the public

schools of his native city till the age of twelve, when an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis caused a total loss of hearing; was at the Iowa School for the Deaf, 1875-78, and, after an interval of three years, entered Gallaudet College, graduating in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon leaving college he accepted a position in the bureau of international exchanges of the Smithsonian Institute, where he remained two years. In 1888 he was promoted to the position of cataloguer in the National Museum Library, one of the leading scientific ones of Washington. He is at present the cataloguer and classifier of this library, and also the instructor in gymnastics at Gallaudet college, a position he has held for eight years. In connection with his duties in physical education he took a course covering two years in the medical department of the National University. Mr. Adams has kept up his ability to speak, and constantly seeks to improve. In conversing with hearing persons he always employs speech, never having difficulty in making himself understood, except when addressing people whose heads are more or less of a vacuum. The subject of this sketch was married in 1888 to Miss E. Christiana Denson, both having lost their hearing the same year from the same cause. They have three children, all of whom are in full possession of their sense of hearing.

**ARTHUR D. BRYANT, B. Ph., Teacher of Drawing, Gallaudet College,
Washington, D. C.**

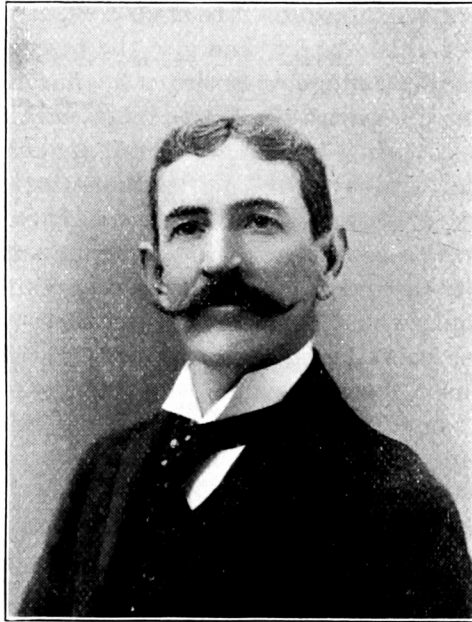
Arthur Dunham Bryant, the second son of Almon W. and Sylvia D. Bryant, was born at South Deerfield, Mass., June 25, 1856, with all his faculties. His lineage may be traced to the heroes of our Revolutionary war, and back to the early settlers of Massachusetts.

When he was about two years old, he had a severe attack of scarlet fever, and this illness resulted in partial loss of hearing. He had attended school in the village for a year, when, in 1864, his parents moved to Washington, D. C., which was thenceforth the family home. In the fall of 1865 he received his primary education at the Columbia institution, and early developed a preference for art as a profession, which he began the study of under Mr. Peter Baumgras, later attending Gallaudet college, from which he graduated in the class of '80. He immediately secured a position as teacher of drawing and painting, both at the college and school, and has since been connected with the school.

He was married in May, 1887, to Miss Susie C., the only speaking daughter of Mr. I. H. Benedict, for many years a teacher

in the New York Fanwood Institution, but now a clerk of the United States Treasury, Washington, D. C. The result of this union was two children, a daughter and a son, neither of them mutes. Their son is five years old, and is the only living child.

Articulation was not much taught during his school days, and he gradually lost the power of speech from want of practice. He is a staunch advocate of the combined system.



CYRUS CHAMBERS, Clerk in Judge Advocate General's Office, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Chambers was born on a farm near Lexington, Richland county, Ohio, in 1849, and lost his hearing when he was sixteen months old; attended the School for the Deaf at Columbus (Ohio), from 1860 to 1864, when his parents moved to Mount Pleasant, Ia. While there, he attended the School for the Deaf at Iowa City until 1867, when he entered the preparatory class of the National Deaf-Mute College, now known as Gallaudet college, at Washington, D. C., where he remained a student until 1871, when, feeling himself well equipped for the battle of life, he left college and entered the business world, in pursuit of Dame Fortune.

From 1871 to 1875 he was employed as a clerk in the offices of different Washington attorneys; in 1876 he made application at the War Department for enlistment in the general service of the army, but was rejected on the objection of the adjutant general of the army, Gen. E. D. Townsend, on

the ground of his deafness; but, nothing daunted, he again applied for enlistment, and this time, after a struggle, succeeded in entering the general service as a "high private in the rear ranks," and was assigned to duty at the War Department. In 1882 he was mustered out of the army and appointed a clerk in the civil service of the government and assigned to the judge advocate general's office, where he still remains.

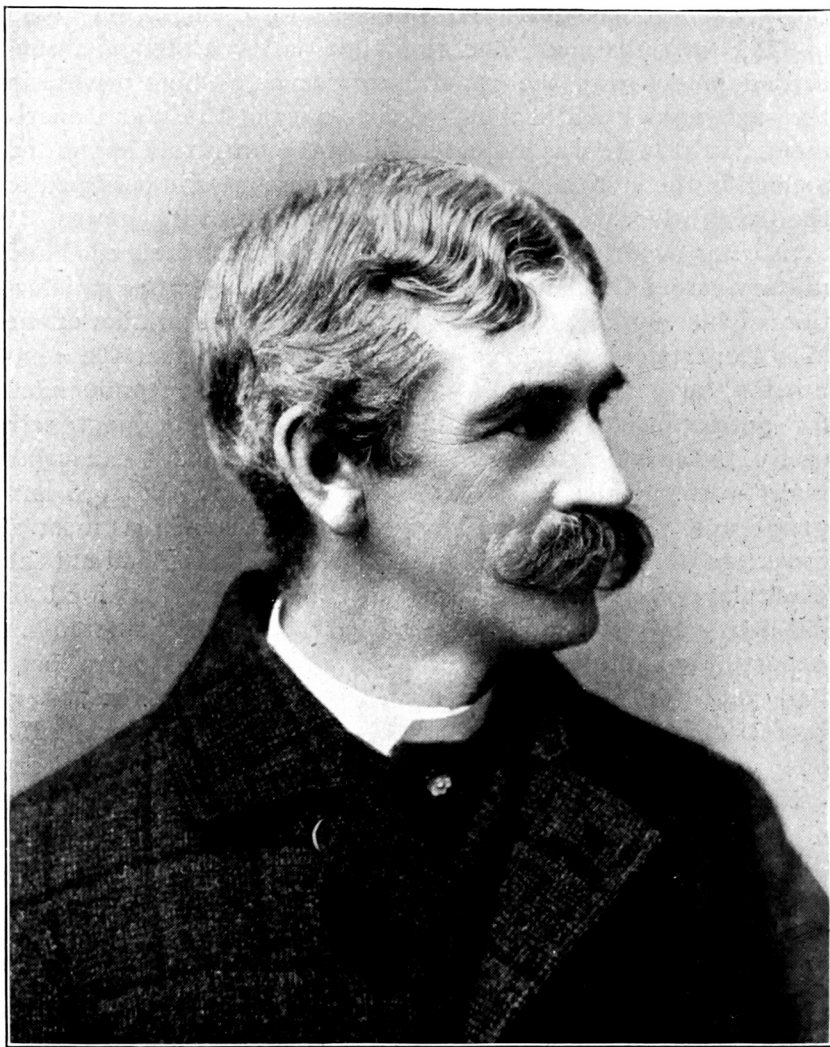
He has never met with a duty in the course of his civil and military career that he did not perform to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers. In a general examination of the War Department employes in 1887, by the civil service commission, he gained a high percentage, and was recommended for promotion to the next higher grade. He cannot talk orally, in the conversational sense of the term, but can speak many words plainly. He expresses himself in the sign language and with the fingers of one or both hands, as most of those associated with him in the government understand the silent language. He can hear any loud noise; is fond of out-door exercise, and was, while at college, considered an expert base ball player. He was once solicited to join a base ball club (the old Nationals), but declined the offer, preferring the quiet routine life of a government clerk. He is a constant rider of the bicycle, finding it a healthful exercise.

AMOS G. DRAPER.

Amos Galusha Draper was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., in 1845. His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers of that town. He became deaf when nine years of age from severe exposure while skating. For a year or two both before and after he became deaf he attended one of the "district schools" so typical of New England in the past. On leaving it he worked as a laborer in the employ of his father, who was a manufacturer of augers, hammers and carpenters' squares. At fourteen his father took him to the Hartford school. Among his school-fellows there were George Wing, Joseph G. Parkinson and John B. Hotchkiss.

At sixteen he left the school and rejoined his parents who had in the meantime removed to Danville, Ill. He traveled alone from Vermont to Illinois. Fast trains, sleeping cars and through routes were then things unknown, and he has a vivid remembrance of sitting up night after night to be ready to change cars every fifty miles or so.

At Hartford he had learned to set type on the Gallaudet Guide, of which George Wing was editor and Dewitt Tousley



AMOS G. DRAPER, M. A., Professor of Mathematics and Latin, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

foreman. Hence he entered a newspaper office in Danville, as a "devil" and compositor. He soon began to write articles which at night he secretly shoved under the office door. The next day, while "bobbing away" at the case, he greatly enjoyed watching the editor and townsmen out of the corner of his eye as they discussed the articles and wondered who wrote them. Some of the articles were handed to himself to put in type, to his intense and hardly concealed delight. As all the articles were accepted he felt greatly encouraged and soon began to write openly. This was in the hottest crisis of the war of the Rebellion. The majority of the people of Danville were Union men, but a very bold and active minority

were sympathizers and aiders of secession. In consequence disputes in the street frequently led to deadly encounters. Young Draper was repeatedly under arms and in line with the Union men called upon to defend the town against attacks and threatened burning by disloyalists. After a number of men had been killed and wounded on both sides, the government sent a company of Pennsylvania troops to remain in the town and keep the peace.

Early in 1866, being then twenty, he again removed with his parents, this time to Aurora, Ill., then a much larger and more thriving town than Danville. As soon as he became known in the printing offices there his services were in constant demand as compositor, foreman and editorial writer. His only permanent engagement was with the Beacon, then and now one of the most respectable country papers in Illinois. When he left it the chief owner said to his father, "Amos is the most helpful person we ever had in the office." They offered, if he would remain, to make him political editor at once, with a desk in the office and control of the exchanges.

In the winter of 1867-8 he heard of the establishment of the college for the deaf, through correspondence with Henry W. Syle, whom he had known in Hartford. He wrote to John B. Hotchkiss, who had already entered the college, and upon his reply decided to enter also. His object was to see Washington, public men and public life, with the view of fitting himself for further editorial work, and his plan was to stay only one year in college.

He entered the freshman class in the fall of 1868. Among his classmates were W. L. Hill and R. P. McGregor. He found the college, as so many have found it, a hard place to get away from when once entered; with the completion of the current collegiate year he will have been connected with the college continuously for thirty years. In his senior year he served as private secretary to the president. Upon graduating, in 1872, he spent three months traveling and visiting schools in Europe.

In the fall of that year he began teaching in the college. With the exception of a few weeks at the beginning his work has been entirely in Latin and mathematics. As the first graduating class were seniors when he entered, he has had the rare fortune to be acquainted with every graduate of the college. He was treasurer of the Garfield Memorial (bust) fund, and of the Gallaudet Memorial (statue) fund; and is now treasurer of the students' loan fund. He was chosen by the faculty of the college to represent the college at the international meeting of the deaf at Paris, in 1889. He was elected



JOHN B. HOTCHKISS, M. A., Professor of History and English, Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.

president of the College Alumni Association at Chicago in 1893. He is now serving his eleventh year as secretary of the faculty of the college.

Professor Draper is highly esteemed by the faculty and the students, being diligent and always alive to the interests of the college, and, like his colleague, Professor Hotchkiss, always succeeds in interesting his classes. As a lecturer he is entertaining and instructive, and his personal influence among the students has been elevating. He is considered a first-class professor in all respects.

JOHN B. HOTCHKISS.

Professor Hotchkiss, for whom all those who attended Gallaudet college have such a kindly remembrance, was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1845, and was educated at "Old Hartford." Among his classmates were some of the deaf who afterward became distinguished, such as Professor Draper, H. Humphrey Moore, the noted painter, the late George Wing, and Mr. Scammel, a banker, of St. Louis, Mo.

The professor graduated from the Hartford school in 1863, and some time afterward entered Gallaudet college, from which he graduated in 1869, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was appointed a tutor in the college, and so remained until 1887, when he became a professor, the duties of which position he has been discharging with efficiency, fidelity and satisfaction.

About a quarter of a century ago he was one of the founders and editors of the *Silent World*, a paper of high literary merit, published in the interest of the deaf at Washington, D. C., but which was short-lived. He is editor of the "Alumni Corner" of the *Buff and Blue*, the magazine of Gallaudet college, and was chairman of the committee on the Garfield bust. He was also orator at the Gallaudet celebration at Hartford, in 1892, where a large number of the deaf from all over the country met.

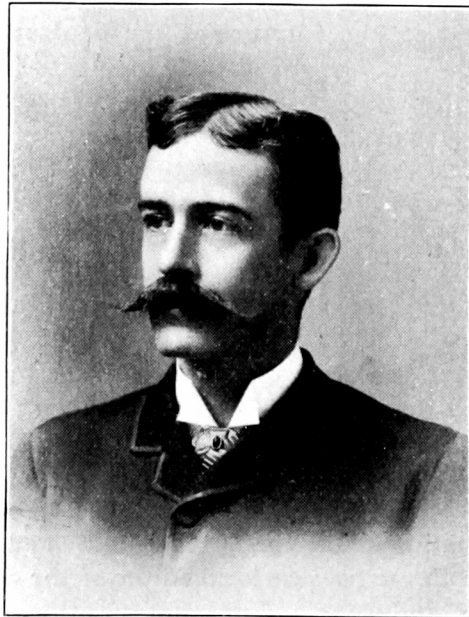
He is an able and forcible writer, occasionally contributing articles to the press, and is a liberal patron of athletic interests in the college. In the summer of 1884 he visited Europe, and three years later married a hearing lady. He became deaf when nine years old, and uses his voice freely.

H. L. LE FEVRE, Clerk in United States Treasury, Washington, D. C.

After graduating from the Minnesota School for the Deaf in 1882, Mr. Le Fevre became local editor of the *Spring Valley Vidette* in 1883 and remained in that position till 1885. In 1889 he was appointed to a position in the United States Census Office, and was assigned to Dr. E. A. Fay, then special agent, in collecting statistics of the deaf of this country. The work having been completed in 1891, Mr. Le Fevre was placed in charge of the final work of the office, and resigned his position in August, 1892, to accept a clerkship in the Treasury Department, which position was obtained through a civil service examination. Mr. Le Fevre occupies a position of much importance and responsibility, a good knowledge of the technicalities of bookkeeping and general law being required. He is employed in the settlement of all accounts from the Depart-

ment of Justice, in connection with the United States Circuit Courts, Marshals, Judges, Commissioners, etc. Whenever any dispute arises over the settlement of an account, no matter how far distant the court may be from Washington, the clerk who stated and settled the account is called to the said court with all necessary papers. He goes at the expense of the government, and the subject of our sketch is sometimes sent on such an errand. Mr. Le Fevre's districts comprise three in Alabama, two in Florida, two in Georgia, two in Mississippi, two in Missouri, all of New York, two in North Carolina, two in Pennsylvania, one in South Carolina, and three in Tennessee. There are twenty clerks engaged in work of this kind.

This young man became deaf from spinal meningitis when seven years old. He talks readily, and anybody can understand him; he also can read the lips fairly well.



MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, Clerk in Pension Office, Washington, D. C.

When nearly seventeen years of age, the subject of this sketch became totally deaf from typhoid fever. At eighteen he entered the Minnesota School for the Deaf, and graduated three years later. Having learned a trade at school he followed it for two years after graduating, in order to raise money to go to Gallaudet college, which he entered in the fall of 1880. After a two years' stay in college he left it to accept an important position in the bureau of pensions, Department

of the Interior, Washington, D. C., a position he has held ever since.

Mr. Roberts was born on a farm in Louisiana, and with his parents moved to Minnesota when sixteen years of age. He worked on the farm during the summer and attended the public schools in the winter. Being industrious and studious, he eventually won his way to his present responsible and lucrative position. Having become deaf so late in life, he naturally speaks with ease and freedom, and is understood by everybody.

FLORIDA.

ALFRED L. KENT, Foreman of Printing, St. Augustine, Fla.

The subject hereof was born January 22, 1868, in Le Roy, Coffey county, Kan. He became deaf at the age of eight, from spinal meningitis; entered the school for the deaf at Olathe, Kan., in the fall of 1888, and graduated in June, 1892.

During vacations he usually secured good work as a printer, which enabled him to continue his schooling. At one time he was foreman in one of the leading weeklies of Kansas City, Mo., but resigned after three months to complete his course of studies. After leaving school he secured a very good position as job printer in one of the best printing houses in Kansas City.

In 1893 the position of teacher of printing and supervisor of the white boys at the Florida Institute was offered to him, which he accepted. He has been holding that position ever since.

Several years ago he published a unique book entitled "Pictures Amid Palms and Pitcher Plants." He has no trouble to make himself understood by the public when he speaks orally, but he nearly always uses pencil and pad.

GEORGIA.

S. M. FREEMAN, B. A., Teacher, Cave Spring, Ga.

At the age of seven years Mr. Freeman lost his hearing; cause, typhoid fever. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati for one year before becoming deaf and for five years afterward. His parents made him talk by word of mouth all the time after he became deaf, so as to enable him to retain his speech. All his schoolmates and some of the teachers used the double hand alphabet whenever they wished to carry on a conversation with him, and he used his natural organ of speech in replying to them. Going to a school for

the hearing was of little benefit to him except as it enabled him to retain speech, so he was sent to Columbus, O., in his twelfth year, as a pupil of the Ohio School for the Deaf. He graduated in 1874 and entered the freshman class of the then National Deaf-Mute (now Gallaudet) College, from which he graduated in 1878 with the degree of B. A.

He applied for a position as teacher to several principals in northern schools, but was engaged, while attending the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf at Columbus, O., in 1878, by W. O. Connor and S. A. Echols of the Georgia School for the Deaf. Three other schools offered him a position, but Mr. Echols held him fast, and took him down to Georgia with him, and placed him in his school on practically Mr. Freeman's own terms. There he has remained ever since, and there he thinks he will stay.

Mr. Freeman talks freely in the business world and people say they can understand him as readily as anybody with his five senses. He was born in Cincinnati, O., April 3, 1856.

ILLINOIS.



SYLVIA CHAPIN BALIS, Teacher, Belleville, Ont.

We cannot do better than give the following sketch of this young lady, which appeared in the "Messenger," of the Alabama School for the Deaf:

"Born in Mattoon, Ill., amid war's alarms, early familiarized with the shriek of bugles and roll of drums; at a time when party feelings ran high and opinions were strongly and fearlessly expressed and decisions made and acted upon quickly, the second child of Leonidas and Amanda Chapin inherited much of the spirit of the times as well as many of the characteristics of her ancestors. Her parents' social position and wealth and her father's prominence in public affairs gave her many unusual advantages.

"At the age of five years Sylvia L. Chapin entered the public school, where she remained until eight years old, when, with terrible suddenness, cerebro-spinal meningitis claimed her as one of its victims, and deprived her of hearing. Her recovery was very slow, and a return to the public school being impracticable, governesses were procured, and she studied for a time under their supervision.

"Upon the advice of Dr. Aaron L. Chapin, president of Beloit, Wis., college, she was sent to the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville, where she entered the academic department, and graduated with the first honors of her class in 1880, although the youngest member. Appointed to teach in the St. Louis day-school that fall, she held the position two years, then resigned to remove with her parents to Berlin Heights, to reside in the ancestral home recently inherited by her father. In this vicinity she organized and successfully maintained and instructed large classes in drawing, painting and designing, having studios in five different towns, spending one day of every week in each place, having pupils of all ages, ranging from ten to fifty years, in her classes. She relied entirely upon speech and lip-reading in communicating with every one with whom she came in contact.

"This continued until called to teach in the Western Pennsylvania Institution, by the late Dr. Thomas MacIntire, in 1885. June 26, 1886, she was married to James C. Balis, a teacher in the same school. In the summer of 1890 they were offered positions in the Ontario Institution for the Deaf, at Belleville, Ont., and after due consideration of the superior advantages held out to them, accepted and removed to Canada, where they at present reside.

"Mrs. Balis for three years taught the art classes in addition to her regular school-room work, but it being a too great demand on her strength she very reluctantly resigned. She was a member of the Pittsburg School of Design for several years. She is naturally much interested in art, and makes many pilgrimages to the art galleries to be found in the various cities which she and her husband annually visit.

"An omnivorous reader, she was early encouraged and assisted in that direction by her parents and teachers. She is said to have been the first deaf person to orally address the convention of instructors of the deaf. Since 1890 she has read papers before many conventions, and acted as orator at the last meeting of the alumni association of the Illinois Institution, held at the capitol, in Springfield, Ill.; a steady contributor to the public press, she is a member and entitled to wear the reporter's badge of the Press Association. She has recently been re-elected treasurer of the Association of the 'Kings Daughters and Sons' of St. Thomas church, a society composed entirely of ladies and gentlemen blessed with all their faculties.

"Mrs. Balis is fond of society and mingles as freely in and gets as much enjoyment out of social gatherings as her more fortunate sisters. She is frequently mistaken for a foreigner, owing to a French accent."



CORNELIUS BOYLE, JR., Foreman Printing Office, Cairo, Ill.

Cornelius Boyle, Jr., first saw the light of day at Chester, Ill., March 24, 1856. At an early age his parents moved to Little Rock, Ark., where shortly after, through the ravages of scarlet fever, he lost the power of speech and hearing. At the age of ten, he was sent to the school for the deaf at Jack-

sonville, Ill., which he attended continuously up to 1873, with but the exception of one term, which he missed through circumstances over which he had no control. At the school he was taught the rudiments of the printer's craft, and served a three years' apprenticeship at the trade, dating from 1870 to 1873. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he returned to Cairo, and accepted employment in the Bulletin printing house, under Hon. John H. Oberly.

He found the wages very small, and, desiring to better his condition from a financial standpoint, concluded to "brave the storms and buffets of the world" by going to St. Louis, Mo., where he sought and found employment as a press feeder and compositor. This position he held three years, but as his parents resided in Cairo, and receiving a very flattering offer from Mr. E. A. Burnett, who, during the time intervening between 1873 and 1876, had succeeded Mr. Oberly in the management and proprietorship of the Bulletin, he accepted, and the centennial year found him once more in Cairo.

In the course of seven years, "Neeley," as his intimate friends are wont to call him, had successively climbed, round by round, from one position to another, by dint of hard labor, sober, industrious habits and close application to his work, until he was placed in the responsible one of foreman of the paper, with entire charge of the press room, which position he has acceptably filled, to the entire satisfaction of the management, from that time to the present.

In 1888 Mr. Boyle having enjoyed single blessedness thirty-two years, concluded to take unto himself a partner for life, one for better or worse, to whom he could confide his sorrows and joys, and together could lighten the trials and tribulations of this life.

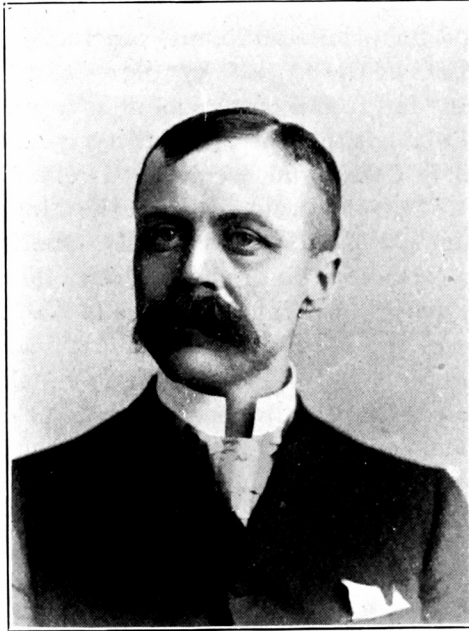
With this object in view, he sought about him for a congenial companion, and found her in the person of an old school-mate, Miss Izone V. Copple, of Centralia, Ill., whom, after a courtship of three months, he led to the altar a captive and willing bride.

CHAMPION L. BUCHAN.

Mr. Buchan was born September 12, 1847, in Beloit, Wis. At the age of nineteen he entered the Illinois State School for the Deaf, and graduated in 1872. Then he went to Kansas, Indian Territory and Colorado, working at carpentering for two years. Not liking the country, he returned to Rockford, Ill., and worked at cabinet making until the fall of 1882, when he secured a place in the Chicago postoffice through the influence

of Judge George S. Robinson and Gen. John A. Logan. He was placed in the newspaper mailing division, and five years later was promoted to the position of inspector of mails and is at present holding the same responsible position. He will have held this position ten years next summer.

He can talk as well as any hearing people, and is readily understood. He lost the hearing of his right ear when he



CHAMPION L. BUCHAN, Postoffice clerk, Chicago, Ill.

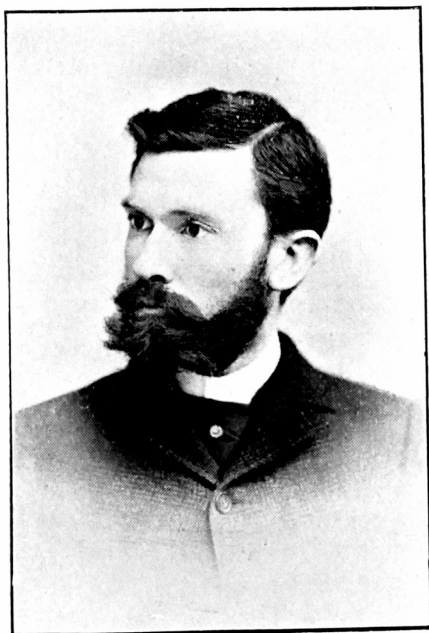
was a year old, from typhoid fever, and in his left ear when he was fifteen years old, from cold. Three years later he went to the school for the deaf, being nineteen years old then.

Miss Hattie M. Robinson and he were married June 16, 1881, by Rev. Mr. Burton and Dr. P. G. Gillett. Mrs. C. L. Buchan died November 3, 1884, at Sycamore, two weeks and three days after her son was born. The son, George, aged thirteen, is now attending the Morgan Park (Ill.) academy, preparing himself for the University of Chicago.

He was married to Miss Eleanor N. Patten September 13, 1888, by Dr. P. G. Gillett, in the parlor of the Grand Pacific hotel, of Chicago. Mrs. Buchan was a teacher in the art department of Jacksonville for ten years, from 1878 to 1888. She has great talent for art.

Miss Hattie Robinson, first wife of Mr. Buchan, was a

beautiful and accomplished young lady, the daughter of a distinguished man whose name had for many years been associated with the state charitable institutions of Illinois. Many of the former pupils of the Illinois Institution remember him, as well as his daughter Hattie, who was slight of figure, refined in manners and generous and kind to all. Her untimely death was much deplored.



GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, M. S., Chemist and Assayer, Chicago, Ill.

A case is here furnished as to the professional heights attainable by the educated deaf. So far as known, Mr. Dougherty is the only deaf chemist and assayer in the United States, ranking among the best, and though his name is not known in the business world, he has made something of a reputation for himself as a writer on technical subjects. His work, among other things, requires such exactness in weighing that he can tell the weight of a single hair. At the same time Mr. Dougherty possesses such an expert knowledge of the chemical properties of minerals that he can analyze any one of them with ease and accuracy. His chief employment consists in analyzing gold and silver bullion—a specialty in which he may be regarded as an authority. Several years ago some difference arose between one smelting company and another as to the fineness of some gold bullion, or something of the sort, and it was settled by Mr. Dougherty's analysis, he having been sent

all the way from Chicago to a far western city to settle the matter.

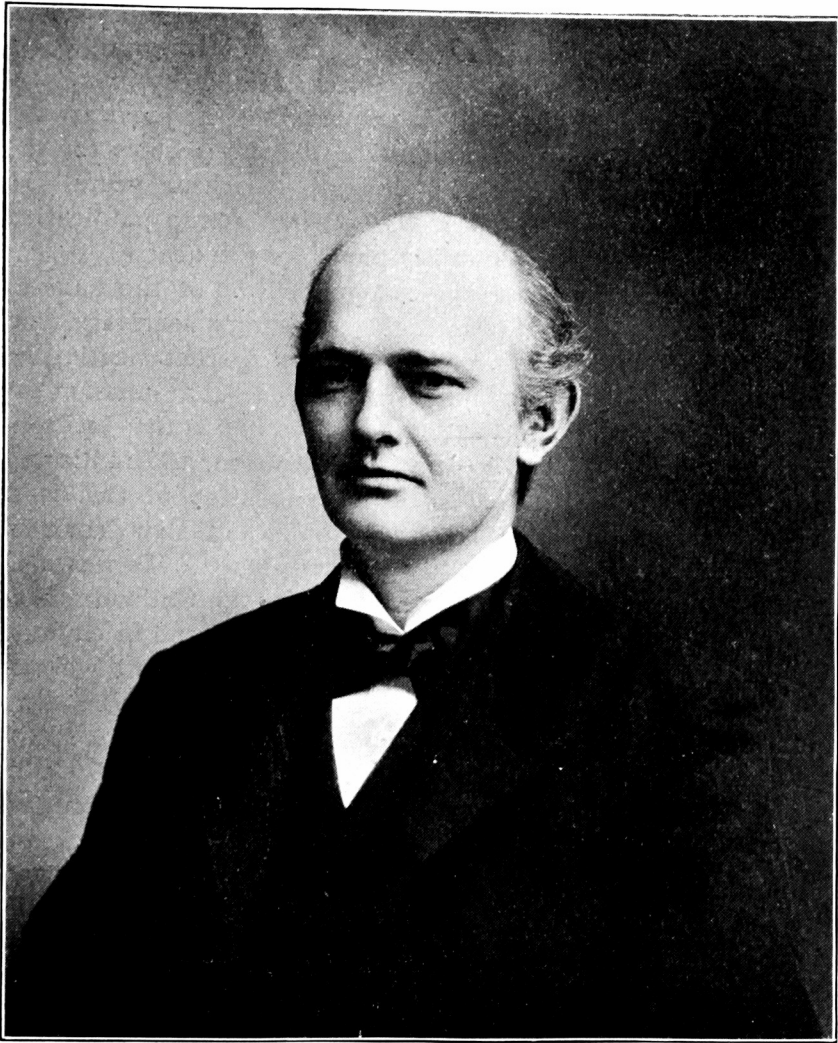
Born on a farm in Missouri, January 4, 1860, Mr. Dougherty became deaf from typhoid fever when two years of age. When he was of proper age he was sent to the Missouri School for the Deaf, but did not graduate, leaving to enter Gallaudet College, which he left after securing the degree of bachelor of science. He then entered the Washington University in St. Louis, and studied applied and analytical chemistry for two years, and has been following the profession since 1883. He has worked at several places, being now employed by the Sargent Company, iron and steel founders, of Chicago. He was once offered a place with a good salary, in Costa Rica, but declined it.

In 1885 Gallaudet college conferred on him the degree of Master of Science.

Mr. Dougherty has a well trained mind, and for one who is practically a deaf-mute possesses a rather remarkable command of language. He has held various offices, such as vice-president of the National Association of the Deaf, chairman and presiding officer of the World's Congress of the Deaf of 1893, and was twice elected president of the Pas-a-Pas club, of Chicago. In 1886 he married Miss Annie Wicktom, a semi-mute lady, who was born in England and graduated from the Illinois School for the Deaf. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Dougherty had been a teacher for five years in the Minnesota School for the Deaf. They have one child, a girl six years old.

D. WEBSTER GEORGE.

Dudley Webster George, son of James Goodloe and Louisa Webster George, both well educated semi-mute graduates of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, was born January 10, 1855, in Fulton, Mo., in the original building of the Missouri School for the Deaf. His father was then engaged in teaching at that school. He lost his mother before he was two years of age and was removed from all association with the deaf and placed among hearing friends. In consequence, the language of signs learned in infancy became a lost art. He commenced getting deaf at seven, and his hearing left him gradually until total deafness occurred at thirteen. He attended hearing schools until he had completed a full grammar school course; was isolated throughout the entire course, being only able to hear the raised voice of the teacher, and used a speaking trumpet the last two years. At fourteen he went to farming with his



D. WEBSTER GEORGE, M. A., Teacher, Jacksonville, Ill.

father, near St. Joseph, Mo. His father suddenly sold out the farm in one year. Very much dissatisfied with the education he had received up to the age of sixteen, he asked his father to send him to some first-class school for the deaf in the east, and was sent to Gallaudet college, February, 1871. He had never heard of a college for the deaf or he would have entered three years sooner. As Mr. George had not mingled with the deaf since his mother's death, and as his father would not let him learn signs, he conversed entirely in finger spelling. His father died in May, 1876, leaving him the sole survivor of the family.

Mr. George graduated from college the following June (1876), and went to Chicago to live with an uncle: secured employment

in the fire insurance office of R. A. Waller; later was clerk in the out-freight depot of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway. He married Miss Carrie Hathaway, who was educated at the Illinois School for the Deaf at Jacksonville. In 1879 he was appointed teacher in the day schools for the deaf in Chicago, and held this position for three years. In 1880 he was associated with J. E. Gallaher in the publication of the Chicago Letter, a monthly paper for the deaf.

He attended the first national convention of the deaf at Cincinnati, in 1880, and was made temporary secretary, and then elected one of the vice-presidents. At that meeting he read a paper advocating a non-sectarian church mission for the deaf. In 1882 he was appointed a teacher in the Jacksonville school, and is still holding that position, and rendering valuable service to the cause of the education of the deaf. He was at the second national convention in New York, in 1883, and was elected treasurer of that body. He was also on the committee to award a contract for the Gallaudet Memorial, and was elected state collector for the fund in Illinois. He collected over \$1,000 in Illinois, and every cent was an outright contribution, a large number of deaf mutes giving individual contributions of from \$5 to \$10.

At the third national convention, in Washington, D. C., in 1889, Mr. George was elected president. He was admitted a member of the Illinois Alumni Association of the Jacksonville School for the Deaf, which met at Jacksonville in 1877, by "special dispensation," on account of never having attended a state school for the deaf, and was honored by being elected secretary of the association. He attended the reunion of former pupils of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville, in 1890, and was elected secretary of the association then formed, because he was the son of his father, who was one of the most distinguished pupils of that school.

Mr. George has written a great deal for the deaf-mute press and has a liking for picking up foreign languages. He can read fluently in German, French, Italian, Spanish and Swedish, and to some extent in Greek and Latin, and has translated much from the foreign deaf-mute press.

He attended the International Convention of the Deaf in Chicago in 1893, and was one of the vice-presidents. At that gathering he read a paper advocating the marriage of the deaf with the deaf, all other things being equal, without fear of propagating a deaf variety of the human species.

Mr. George, who can speak well, is of a genial, hearty disposition, not averse to cracking jokes, nor of dabbling in humorous poetry. He is a prodigious reader, and is always

trying to add to his literary accomplishments, as above noted. Having an intellectual head shaped after his illustrious namesake, and an open, frank heart, he is a man that is a credit to the teaching force of the Illinois Institution.

"O, Nature's noblest gift, my gray goose quill,
Slave to my thought, obedient to my will."



FRANK P. GIBSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Chicago Clamp Company, Chicago, Ill.

This boyish-looking young man claims Chicago as his birthplace, and is an example of what grit and laudable ambition can accomplish. Losing his hearing when eight years of age, from paralysis, he continued to attend the public schools for two years and a half, and then entered one of the Chicago Day Schools for the deaf, where he remained seven years. He was one of the brightest and best pupils the schools ever had, and made good use of his time, with the result that after he finished the course he obtained a position as clerk in the Chicago postoffice. Ill health, however, obliged him to resign his position in 1891, to accept a place as bookkeeper for the Chicago Clamp Company. The following year he purchased an interest in the firm, and has since been acting as bookkeeper, secretary and treasurer. His knowledge of bookkeeping he gained from practical experience and self study.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Minnie Taylor, a petite hearing lady of prepossessing appearance, and is the father

of one little boy. He has held several offices in the Pas-a-Pas club, being at present its president. He also served as one of the associate editors of the National Exponent. He talks and reads the lips well.



MARY E. GRISWOLD, Teacher, Chicago, Ill.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch came to America in the "Mayflower," and took part in the Revolutionary war. Miss Griswold was the second child in a family of eight children, and was born at Lancaster, Wis., in 1860. Attended a district school from 1863 to 1871, when she became deaf from spinal meningitis, and, in 1879, entered the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, and worked during vacation to pay her expenses. She graduated in 1882, went home, remained a year and then went to work on her own hook as a compositor, first on her home paper and afterward in an office at Huron, S. D. She subsequently went to St. Paul to set type and read proofs in the office of the Pioneer Press building.

After a year or two she received an appointment as teacher in the Chicago Day Schools for the Deaf, and has taught ten years already. In the spring of 1893 she visited several eastern schools for the deaf for the purpose of acquainting herself with the methods of instruction. In the winter of 1895 she spent a week at Delavan, Wis., observing the teachers at work, and in 1896 spent a like length of time at the school

for the deaf at Jacksonville, Ill. In 1888 she took a kindergarten course of instruction under a private teacher. She joined a class in calisthenics for one year, and was a member of the Athenæum gymnasium of Chicago for two years.

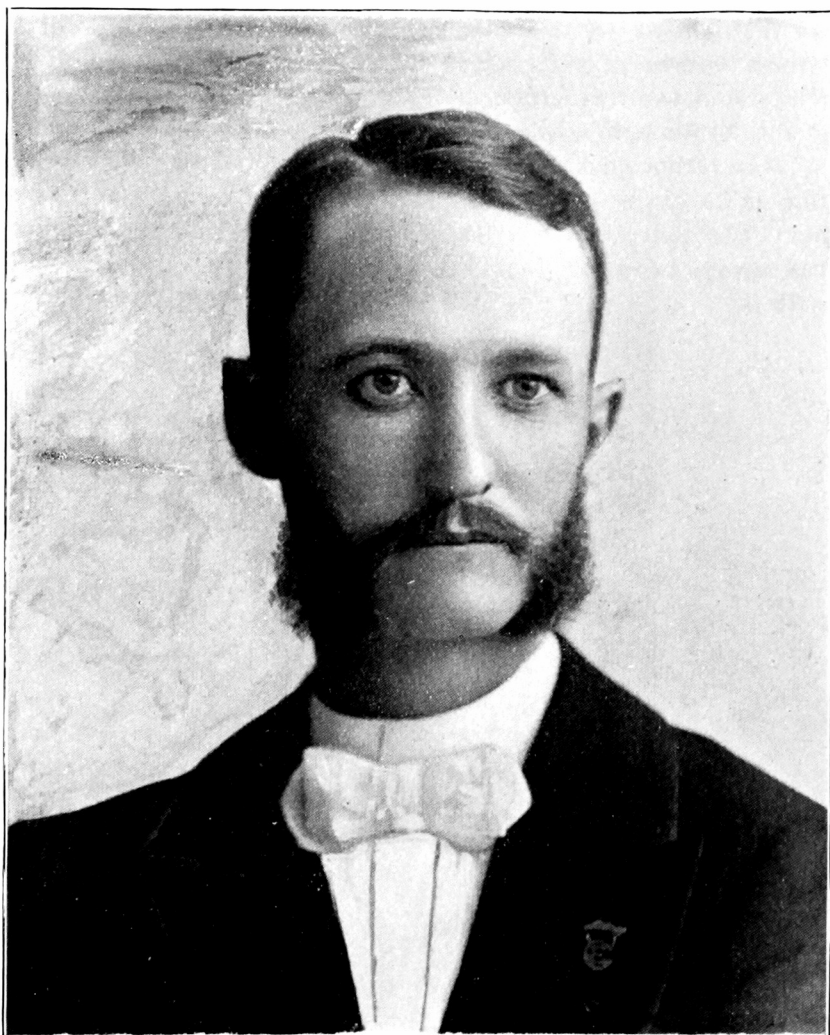
Miss Griswold has a taste for drawing, and can draw well. She talks orally to almost everybody, and they understand her. She can read the lips fairly well. Her work as a teacher has always been satisfactory, and she is heart and soul in love with it.



HARRY R. HART, Assistant Credit Man, Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.

A pleasant and quiet fellow is Harry R. Hart, of Chicago, whom the deaf of that city like so well. He is a good lip-reader and speaks well, having been educated at the Lexington Avenue (Oral) School for the Deaf, of New York City. He graduated from the school in 1885, and was then given a position in the firm of Hart Brothers, of Chicago, wholesale dealers in men's furnishing goods, the firm consisting of his father and an uncle, and one or two others. Mr. Hart worked his way up gradually till he is now assistant credit man of the firm, and discharges his duties with great credit to himself. He has a good business education and is prompt, reliable and thoroughly alive to the interests of the firm.

He was born in Chicago in 1868, and takes just pride in being a member of the famous Pas-a-Pas club, of that city.



REV. PHILIP J. HASENSTAB, M. A., Pastor Methodist Mission for the Deaf,
Chicago, Ill.

A young minister that is very popular, and has many outside calls for his services, is the Rev. Mr. Hasenstab, who hails from Indiana, though he first saw the light of day in New York City, on December 22, 1861. He became deaf when two and a half years of age, and attended the Indiana School for the Deaf eight years, but did not graduate. Instead of finishing his course at the institution he went to Gallaudet college, took a full six years' course, and graduated in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Ten years later the college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

His first employment after graduating was that of boys' supervisor at the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

This position he held for a year, when he was appointed a teacher in the same school, and taught for seven years. Those who were his co-workers say he was a painstaking teacher, enthusiastic in his work and constantly whetting his mind for ways and means of making himself more and more successful in his work. He made many personal sacrifices for the pleasure and happiness of the pupils of the school, often denying himself rest and recreation in order to help prepare some sort of an entertainment. Being skilled in the preparation of programs and entertainments, his services were always in demand at such times, and he gave them willingly. This habit of his continues with him to this day.

While a teacher at Jacksonville he was occasionally sent to Chicago by the superintendent of the Illinois institution to take his turn in ministering to the deaf. [It had been the practice for a number of years for Dr. P. G. Gillett, the then superintendent, to send a teacher every Sunday to preach to the adult deaf of Chicago. This was done in response to a petition signed by many of the deaf of Chicago, asking that it be done.] Becoming deeply interested in church work, Mr. Hasenstab, after due consideration of the circumstances, decided to renounce his work of teaching the deaf and to henceforth devote himself to their spiritual welfare. He accordingly resigned his position in the Illinois institution, and became the resident pastor of the Chicago Mission for the Deaf of the Methodist Church. This was in 1893. He had been licensed to preach in April, 1890. His work is under the special care and supervision of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension Society.

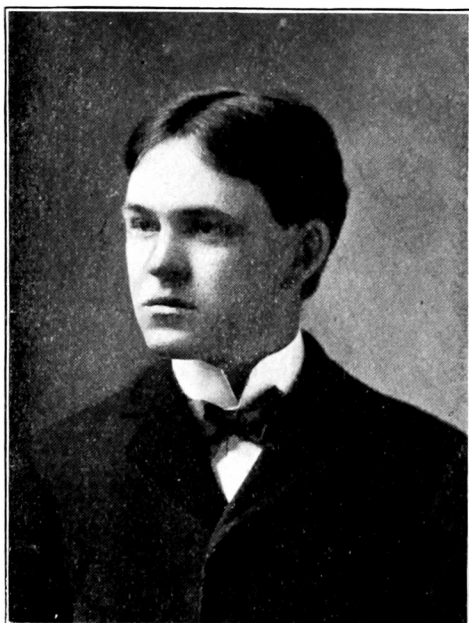
Mr. Hasenstab was ordained local deacon on September 30, 1894, by Bishop John H. Vincent, at Galena, Ill., being the first deaf man ordained in the history of Methodism. He had united himself to the Methodist Episcopal church, of New Albany, Ind., in September, 1889.

Mr. Hasenstab, like his friend, Rev. J. H. Cloud, of St. Louis, is a fine and forceful sign maker, being able to express himself without resort to spelling. In 1889 he visited Europe, in company with several noted deaf men, to attend the International Congress of the Deaf at Paris. In October, 1893, he was married to Miss Georgia Elliott, a graduate of the Illinois institution, and who attended Gallaudet college for two years. His wife was, previous to her marriage, a teacher for five years in the Missouri School for the Deaf.

Rev. Mr. Hasenstab was received into the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church on probation in 1895, and admitted into full membership in October, 1897. He

holds services once a month at Rockford, Aurora, Belvidere, La Porte, Ind., South Bend, Ind., and Evanston, and goes to Kensington each Sunday morning to preach to the deaf of that city.

So many gods, so many creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
While just the art of being kind
Is all the sad world needs.—*Ella Wheeler Wilcox.*



CLARENCE A. MURDY, Artist, Chenoa, Ill.

This is a young artist who gives much promise of making his mark in the world. He graduated from the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and later attended Gallaudet college, in 1895. While at college he received some training in the art department, and subsequently became a member of the Art Students' league, of Washington, D. C., where he received instruction in cast drawing for one year. He took advantage of the opportunities offered him to observe and learn all he could about art in the famous Corcoran Art gallery of that city. His interest in art was great, and he was determined to overcome all obstacles and make an artist of himself.

In the fall of 1895 he came to Cincinnati to prosecute his studies in the Cincinnati Art academy, and was admitted a member of the men's life class. In January, 1896, his first attempt in oil from a living model was enough of a success to arouse

his ambitious spirits, and since that time he has been painting figures and heads from life.

In June, 1897, he won the highest honorable mention on a painting entitled "The Sleeper," being a nude female figure, full life size, which was the largest and the most beautiful in form and color among all the works on exhibit at the academy. He also received honorable mention for two of his other works.

Mr. Murdy was nearly three years of age when he lost his hearing. He was sent to school at Jacksonville, Ill., when ten years old, and graduated in 1890.

JOSEPH G. PARKINSON, M. A., Patent Attorney, Chicago, Ill.

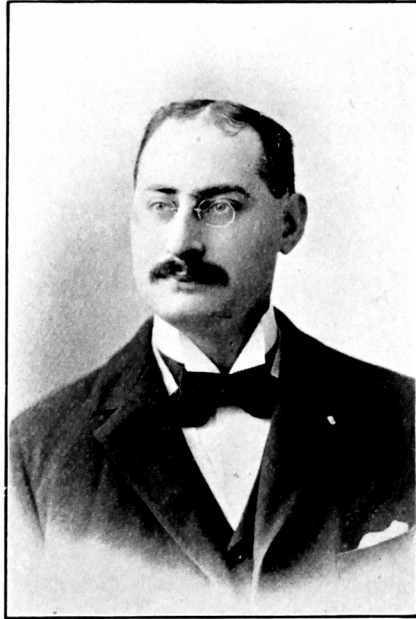
No reply having been received from Mr. Parkinson in answer to our letter asking for information concerning himself and his work, we are unable to say much about him. We may say, however, that he was educated at the Hartford School for the Deaf; that he graduated from Gallaudet college in 1869 (later receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1874), and that he was for several years employed in the patent office at Washington, D. C. His work was so good that he was eventually promoted to the position of chief examiner of patents. Resigning his position, he engaged in the patent law business with his brother, in Cincinnati, O. They subsequently moved to Chicago, the partnership still continuing until a few years ago, when it was dissolved, since which time the two brothers have been carrying on business separately. There are two other deaf lawyers in the United States, Messrs. Godfogle, of New York, and Grady, of California, but Mr. Parkinson is the only patent lawyer.

O. H. REGENSBURG.

If Mr. Regensburg had not indulged in a game of "leap-frog" on a certain date many years ago, he probably would be unknown to the deaf-mute world today. There are cases on record where deafness has been caused by apparently trivial causes, and Mr. Regensburg's is one of them. When he was thirteen years old he was an attendant at one of the public schools of Chicago, and one day was out in the yard playing "leap-frog" with some of his schoolmates. In jumping over a boy's back he slipped and fell, his head striking the curbstone with such violence as to produce cerebro-spinal meningitis the next day. This resulted in his loss of hearing. His

parents made every effort to have his lost sense restored, going so far as to spend several months in Europe consulting eminent specialists, and later spending two years in having American physicians use their skill in attempting to cure him of his deafness, but all to no purpose.

Finding their son was destined to be deaf the remainder of his life, his parents decided to send him to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where he remained about



O. H. REGENSBURG, B. A., Regensburg & Seckbach, Printers, Chicago, Ill.

two years. He then entered Gallaudet college, finished the course and graduated in 1890. In company with a few of his deaf friends he visited Europe in the summer of 1888, being a delegate of the Illinois institution to the Paris congress of the deaf. Much of the success and fame of the Pas-a-Pas club of Chicago, an organization of the deaf of that city, are due to his efforts. In March, 1894, he organized and headed a stock company which published the National Exponent, a bright, lively and fearless weekly paper, published in the interests of the deaf, with the following gentlemen on its staff: O. H. Regensburg, manager; R. P. McGregor, editor-in-chief; J. H. Cloud and J. S. Long, associate editors; George W. Veditz, foreign editor, and J. E. Gallaher, managing editor. The paper was a success almost from the start, and was popular with the better educated of the deaf, having a

paid subscription list of over twelve hundred. It lived from March, 1894, to August, 1896.

Mr. Regensburg having become deaf so late in life can, of course, speak very well, but he cannot read the lips to any extent. He was bookkeeper in his father's big grocery store before he embarked in the printing business, and, though he had no practical experience as a printer, he has made a success at it. His partner is a hearing man.

**JAMES I. SANSOM, B. A., Clerk Money Order Department, Postoffice,
Chicago, Ill.**

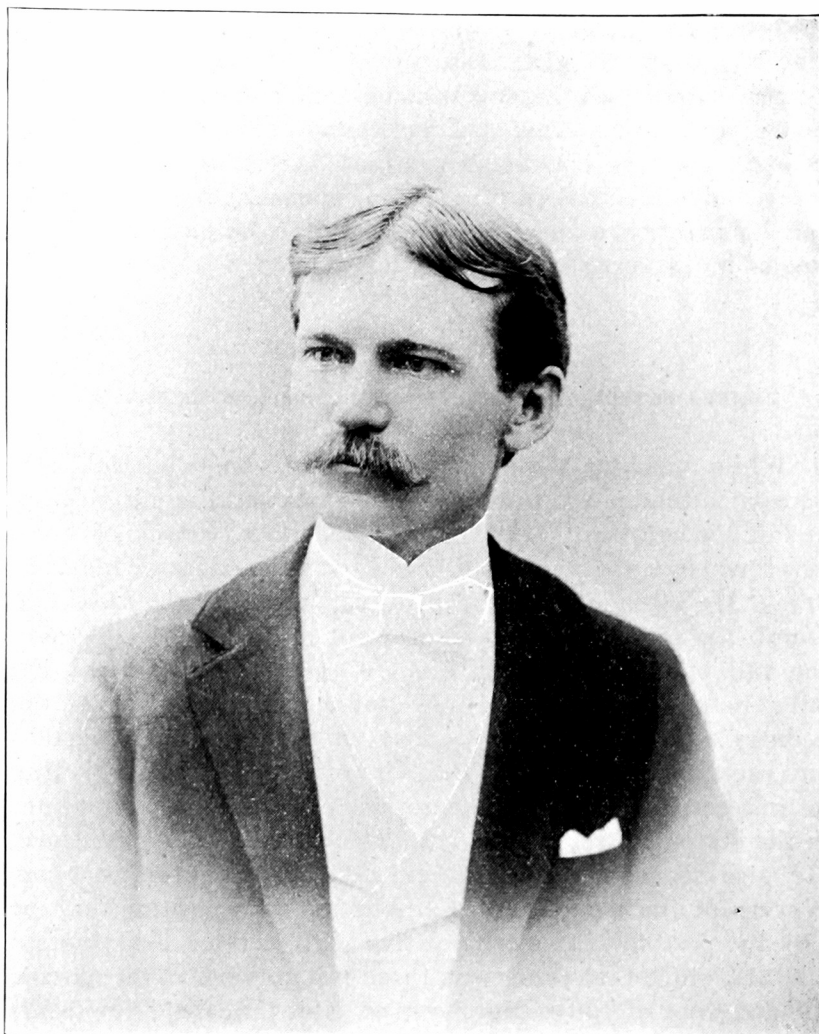
While residing with his parents in Evansville, Ind., Mr. Sansom attended the public schools for several months before he lost his hearing. He was stricken with an attack of brain fever when eight years old, and it was the cause of his deafness. He attended the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb for nine years, and then went to Gallaudet college in the fall of 1876, entering the freshman class. He was the only one out of twenty-five new students from all parts of the country who did so. He completed the full course in 1880 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After graduating he was employed in the census office at Washington, and later in the statistical division of the Department of Agriculture. He also served as assistant chemist in the Premier Steel Works, of Indianapolis. He obtained his position in the Chicago postoffice by a competitive civil service examination and has, since that time, won three promotions. He married the daughter of Judge Merchant, of New Orleans, a few years ago, and has one child, a boy.

INDIANA.

HEINRICH LUDWIG HILDEBRAND.

Becoming deaf at the age of eight years, the subject of the above portrait attended the public schools for seven years, receiving in the meantime some private instruction. All this was in German, with a little English. He afterward entered the Indiana School for the Deaf and finished his education.

Having learned the shoemaking trade, he secured employment after leaving school, and after following his trade two years he opened a shop of his own, and was doing well when, in 1891, he received an offer to fill his present position, which



HEINRICH LUDWIG HILDEBRAND, Instructor of Shoemaking, Indianapolis, Ind.

he accepted. He is a well educated young man of pleasing personality, whose acquaintance it is a pleasure to form. As an industrial instructor, he is said to be very successful.

AUGUST JUTT.

August Jutt, a native of Ferdinand, Dubois county, Ind., was born March 26, 1859. His parents came to this country from Germany about the year 1840. His father was educated at Heidelberg university, and held a position as teacher before coming to America. Mr. Jutt lost his hearing at the age of seven years, and entered the Indiana Institution for the Deaf

in 1868, graduating with the honor of valedictorian in 1878. The following year he was appointed teacher in the same institution, from which he was graduated, and is still honorably and faithfully filling the position. During the years of



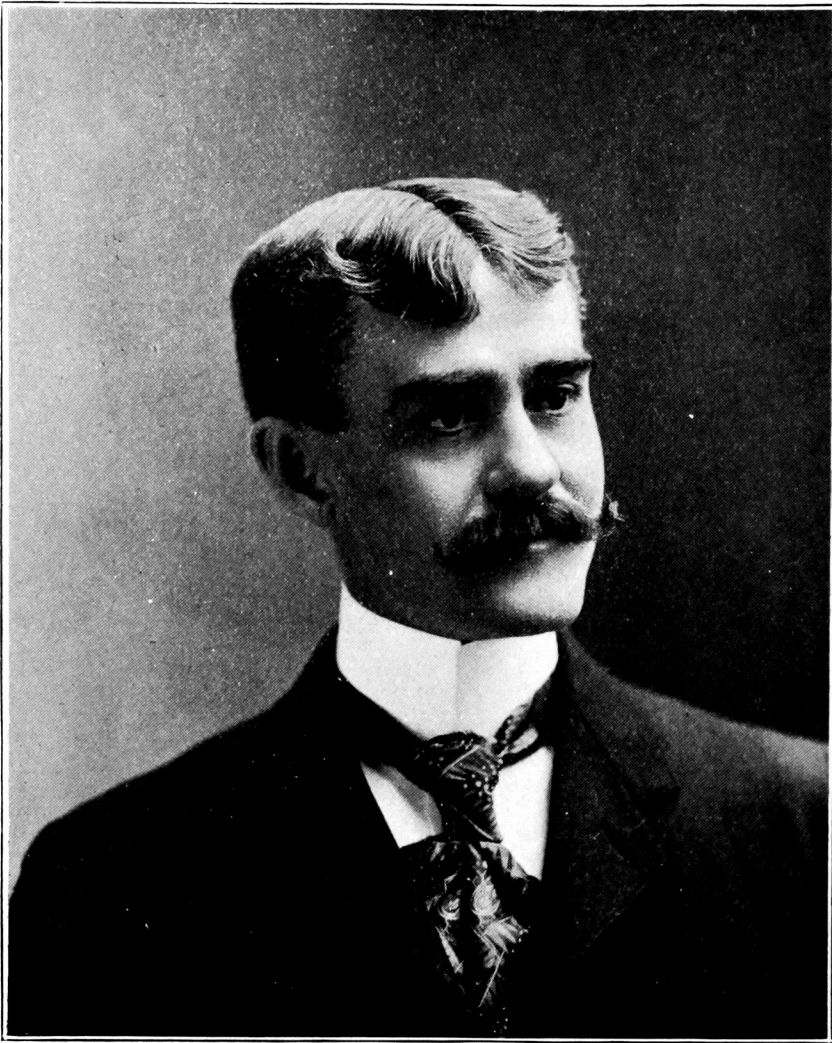
AUGUST JUTT, Teacher, Indianapolis, Ind.

1878 and 1879, his father held the position of county recorder for Dubois county, and Mr. Jutt served as his deputy.

In December, 1889, he was married to Miss Martha R. Shaffer, of Evansville, Ind., by whom he has two lovely children. His wife is an admirable lady, possessed of hearing and speech, and in their home can be found all the characteristics that go to make the home a model one. Financially, Mr. Jutt has been quite successful, and owns a beautiful modern residence in Irvington, where he resides. He is president of the Association of the Indiana Deaf-Mute Alumni, and takes an active interest in all moral, social and educational advancements of the deaf.

N. FIELD MORROW.

The subject of this sketch is a gentleman of intelligence and fine personal appearance, with principles of the largest benevolence and broadest sympathies. He was born in Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 8th of December, 1861, being the son of



N. FIELD MORROW, B. A., Teacher, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. William Morrow and Penelope Morrow, and grandson of Dr. N. Field, one of the leading physicians of Indiana. At present he holds a position as instructor in the state institution for the education of the deaf, at Indianapolis, which position he has filled most satisfactorily for over twelve years. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Morrow, Maj. Abner Field, of Virginia, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and also served as major in the War of 1812. Few can boast of a longer line of distinguished ancestors than can the subject of this sketch—the Pope family and the Field family being the representative families of Virginia and Kentucky. The Morrow family filled an equally prominent position in the state of

Ohio, Governor Morrow, who filled the chair of state so acceptably, being great-uncle to Mr. Morrow.

At the age of two years Mr. Morrow contracted measles, which resulted in a loss of hearing and speech. At ten years of age he entered the Indiana Institution for Deaf-Mutes. Here he remained for eight years, and was then admitted to Gallaudet college at Washington, D. C. From there he was graduated in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following fall he entered the Indiana school as teacher, where he has proven himself energetic and successful. He has arranged and published a number of booklets for the use of school rooms on the line of history, geography and arithmetic. In addition to his school work, he has assisted the Rev. Mr. Mann in church matters. He has been a lay reader for St. Alban's Mission for Deaf-Mutes, holding regular services in the guild rooms of Christ church each Sunday afternoon. He also conducts similar services in surrounding cities whenever directed by the Rev. Mr. Mann. He takes a keen interest in all matters of a religious character, and is at the present time a candidate for holy orders. In all matters pertaining to the welfare and success of the deaf there is, perhaps, no one more deeply interested than Mr. Morrow. He makes it a matter of special interest to aid in securing employment for the deaf, and in his efforts he has been remarkably successful.

At a reunion of the Indiana deaf-mutes, held at the state institution some years ago, Mr. Morrow read a valuable paper on "The Needs of the Deaf," which clearly evidenced the great interest he felt in their moral, mental, social and industrial advancement. As a lecturer, he has recognized ability, which was flatteringly acknowledged by the Pas-a-Pas Club, of Chicago, when they honored him with an invitation to deliver an address before the club, following Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, at the dedication of their new apartments. The subject of his address on this occasion was "Life Insurance," which was marked by its sound arguments and listened to with close attention. This lecture was published in pamphlet form and quite generally distributed. For several years he has been acting as special agent for the Washington Life Insurance Company, of New York.

As a penman, he has attained a high degree of proficiency in chirography. The origin and progress of penmanship has been one of his special lines of thought.

On the 30th of August, 1888, Mr. Morrow was married to Miss Sarah Day, of Aurora, Ind., who was a graduate of the Indiana institution and remarkable for her unusual ability as

a lip reader. Their wedded life was of short duration, as she passed away after a brief illness, on December 28, 1895.

Socially, Mr. Morrow has few equals. He is a member of the American Whist Club, of Indianapolis, and as an angler he is an acknowledged enthusiast, and is probably the best fisherman at Wawasee lake, a popular resort in northern Indiana.



CHAS. E. STEINWENDER, Chief Clerk in Abstract Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

The list of poor boys who have made a success in life is daily increasing, and it is a matter of pride to an American that in this country an honored place among his fellows is open to any man who will only practice perseverance and industry. The world has always been willing to honor the man who, notwithstanding adverse circumstances, has pushed bravely forward to his goal.

But if honor is due such a one, how much more is it due him who, in addition to these obstacles, is handicapped in his

intercourse with his fellow-men by the loss of hearing or speech. The subject of this sketch, Mr. Charles E. Steinwender, was born in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., February 16, 1863. At the early age of five years he was left fatherless. The family was large, and as no provision had been made by the father for its maintenance after his death, it became necessary for each member to do what he or she could to help make ends meet.

The youthful Charles was therefore forced out on the world, and, while attending public and German school during the day, he lighted street lamps at night in order to help along the family finances as much as possible. The cold and exposure to which this occupation necessarily exposed him brought on a severe case of brain fever. He recovered after an illness of four months, but had lost his hearing.

In the fall of 1873 he entered the Indiana Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Indianapolis. He completed the course with credit to himself, and graduated in the summer of 1881.

While at the institution he worked at odd times at a wheel factory in order to earn enough money to keep himself clothed properly. His work so pleased his employers that, after his graduation, they offered him a permanent position. Promotions followed rapidly, and when he left the following spring he held the position of shipping clerk. After spending a short time in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities in a fruitless search for a clerical position, he returned to Indianapolis, and for a time worked as an upholsterer's apprentice.

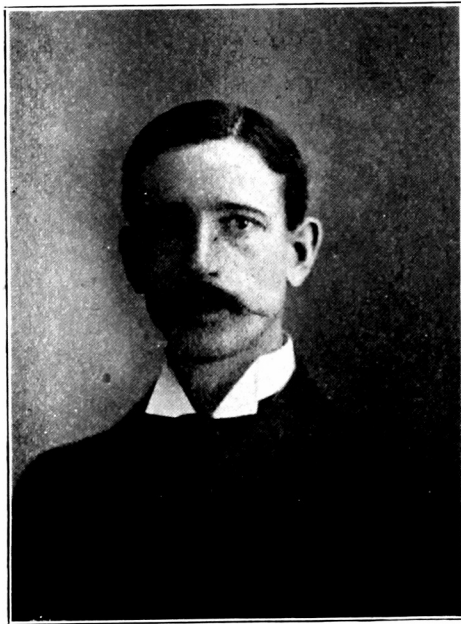
He was then offered a clerkship in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana. His work there attracted the attention of Messrs. Steeg & Bunhammer, attorneys and abstracters, and, a favorable offer being made him, he resigned to go with them. He remained with this firm and their successors, Steeg & Rosebrock, until April, 1889, when he resigned to go with Messrs. Elliott & Butler, then, as now, one of the leading firms of abstracters in the west. Upon the resignation of their chief clerk and deputy in 1891, Mr. Steinwender was promoted to that position, which he holds today.

He is well known politically, being recognized as a leader among the deaf-mutes in Indiana. He was selected to represent the deaf at the meeting and banquet of the Lincoln league, at Louisville, Ky., in 1894, and again honored by being selected to represent them at Denver, Colo., in 1895. A pronounced republican, he has taken an active part in every campaign, although since his mother's death some time ago he has taken less interest in politics than formerly. He

became prominent as a leader in the movement for reform in the management of the state deaf and dumb institution, which, in the hands of political spoilsmen, had become a disgrace to the state and an outrage upon its inmates. The hot fight which he and his associates waged led to the exposure of the corrupt methods in the administration of the institution, and the resignation of the then superintendent followed.

Mr. Steinwender was for a time editor of the Deaf-Mute's Progress, published at Indianapolis during the '80s, and at intervals has been correspondent for various journals published in the interests of the deaf. He has also been transfer reporter for all the Indianapolis papers.

Mr. Steinwender has never married. He is well liked in social and business circles, being a member and stockholder of the Marion club, the leading republican club in Indiana. He



GEORGE H. ALLEN, Editorial Staff, Sioux City Tribune, Sioux City, Ia.

is also a member of the General Protestant Orphans' Home association, and the Deaconess's Hospital association.

The East-end Saving and Loan association, of Indianapolis, Ind., with a capital of \$100,000, was organized by him in May, 1896. He is one of the largest stockholders, and has been a director from the day of its organization, having been re-elected successively. Mr. Steinwender speaks both German and English and is readily understood. He is corresponding secretary of the Alumni association of the Indiana institution. E. T. H.

IOWA.

GEORGE H. ALLEN.

Mr. Allen became deaf at the age of six years; entered school at Faribault, Minn., November 25, 1873, and remained eight years, graduating with the class of 1881. Entered Galaudet college September, 1881, and passed all examinations, but remained only a short time on account of poor health. Returning to Minnesota he undertook various work, from farming to tailoring, pursuing the latter occupation for a number of years. Finally he abandoned this to engage in newspaper work, which he had fancied from early childhood, and has since startled the world and pleased his friends by showing how easy it was for him to leave his tailor's goose and engage successfully in editorial work on a big daily newspaper.

He began as printer's "devil" and editorial writer combined on a country newspaper in South Dakota, and two years ago entered his present position as editorial writer on the Sioux City Daily Tribune.

Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss May Sumbardo at Marshalltown, Ia., September 2, 1890. Two bright boys bless the union. Mrs. Allen can hear. Mr. Allen was born at Chatfield, Minn., May 4, 1865.



FRANK B. BANGS, Insurance Policy Writer, Tipton, Ia.

When quite young, an attack of scarlet fever left Mr. Bangs deaf, and blind in his left eye. At about the age of nine years he was sent to the Iowa School for the Deaf, where he

remained about nine years, ill health compelling him to leave school. Since he left school he has followed various occupations and engaged in various lines of business.

In 1896 he was appointed deputy county recorder, which office he held until the spring of 1897, when he secured the position of policy writer for the Modern Brotherhood of America. He is an ambitious young man, and is a rapid writer, using a good business hand.

JOHN W. BARRETT, Teacher, Council Bluffs, Ia.

John W. Barrett is one of the corps of teachers at the Iowa School for the Deaf. He was born January 16, 1861, at Burr Oak, Ia. He lost his hearing from scarlet fever at four years of age. He was educated at the Iowa school and also spent three years at Gallaudet college. Early in 1888 a vacancy occurred among the teachers in the Iowa school, and Mr. Barrett was appointed to take the position. He gave satisfaction, and finding the work congenial, has since been successively re-appointed. In 1889 he was appointed instructor of gymnastics, which position he held until June, 1894, when he resigned it. He was president of the Iowa Association of the Deaf from December, 1892, until September, 1895. The convention of 1895 elected him chairman of a committee to prepare a bill to be presented to the legislature, providing for the introduction of the manual alphabet in text books in use in the common schools of the state.

In February, 1896, he was sent by the association to present the bill to the legislature, which was then in session. Provided with letters of introduction to many senators and representatives, he talked with many of them regarding it. Nearly all were favorable to it, but when it was voted on it was tabled.

Mr. Barrett was married on June 28, 1894, to Miss Augusta Kruse, herself a teacher at the Iowa school. Mrs. Barrett lost her hearing when eleven years old. Previous to that she had attended public schools for five years. Several years later she entered the Iowa school, and graduated in 1890. In the fall of the same year she was admitted to Gallaudet college, where she spent two years. In September, 1892, she was appointed a teacher in the Iowa school, which position she held until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Barrett have one child, a son, named Romney, born May 15, 1895.

FRANK C. HOLLOWAY, Teacher, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Until he was ten years of age the above named gentleman attended the public schools of his town, which was Centerville, Ia., where he was born on March 19, 1854. He then became deaf from spotted fever. He, however, continued to attend school regularly for four more years. He was then sent to the Iowa School for the Deaf, in 1868, which he attended four terms. He then entered Gallaudet college in the fall of 1872, took the regular course and graduated with the class of 1878, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was appointed teacher in the Iowa School for the Deaf in 1879, and has been teaching there ever since.

He speaks distinctly and has no trouble in making himself understood. He nearly always uses his voice in the transaction of business when it requires only a few words. He has no ability in lip reading, never having paid any attention to it. His wife is a semi-mute, like himself, and they have one daughter.



ARNOLD KIENE, B. A., of Dubuque Rubber and Belting Co., Dubuque, Ia.

Upon graduating from Gallaudet college, in 1895, Mr. Kiene entered the services of the Dubuque Rubber and Belting Company, as stockkeeper and general clerk. The firm deals at wholesale in all kinds of rubber goods, covering five states in the northwest, and Mr. Kiene is one of its chief members.

He was born in Dubuque, Ia., in 1873, which city has always been his home. He became deaf at the age of eight years, and attended the public schools of his native city for several years before he entered the school for the deaf at Council Bluffs, Ia., leaving to enter Gallaudet college. He is secretary of the Iowa State Association of the Deaf, and has traveled in Europe. In the fall of 1897 he was married to Miss Lillian A. Watts, a former student of Gallaudet college, whose home was in West Virginia.



MATTHEW MCCOOK, Publisher, Dubuque, Ia.

The Western Guide is a weekly paper which Mr. McCook publishes, being the successor of the "Deaf-Mute Critic," which had existed for four years and a half. The Guide is published in the interest of business men, and is said to occupy exclusively the field of five different states. Mr. McCook has a half interest in the Western Farmer, and also publishes another publication of a special character. He is sole proprietor of a well equipped printing office, with a large power press.

Mr. McCook was born in Riceville, Ia., in 1860, and in 1871 attended the school for the deaf at Council Bluffs, same state. He afterward received private instruction in business and commercial affairs. Having learned the carpenter's trade he pursued it for some time, and built a number of buildings; but his tastes running in other directions. he

apprenticed himself in a printing office in his native town, and some time afterward became manager of the office.

In 1887 he accepted a position in St. Paul, Minn., as a finisher in the St. Paul Daily Globe building, and in the following year was offered a position in an enterprising book publishing house. He employed a large number of agents to canvass for him under his supervision. In 1890 he moved to Dubuque, Ia., where he helped to start a newspaper called the Deaf-Mute Critic, of which he subsequently became sole proprietor. He has since been conducting a successful business in the printing line.

October 4, 1893, he was married to Miss Minnie E. Bowser, of Ottumwa, Ia., and they have one child, a daughter. He became deaf when six months old.

LESTER W. POUND, Foreman, Shoe Shop, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Lester W. Pound was born in New York before the outbreak of the Civil war, but has been in Iowa nearly all his life. In his childhood he lost his hearing through sickness, but he still retains speech to a considerable extent. He entered the Iowa School for the Deaf in 1869, and left school in 1876. He did not graduate because his privileges of schooling were limited to seven years. He was highly recommended by Superintendent Talbot (now teacher of the highest class in the Ohio institution) for his conduct as a pupil and for his education. One year before he left school, he was one of the few boys first admitted to the shoemaking department when it was established in 1875. He made rapid progress in learning and mastering the trade.

He has had over twenty-three years' experience in the general shoemaking business, and is an expert workman. He came highly recommended for the position of instructor of shoemaking at the Iowa school in 1889, where he is still employed.

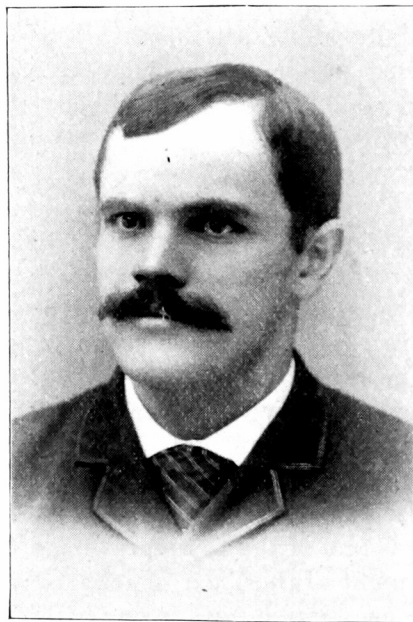
Mr. Pound was one of the founders of the Iowa Association for the Advancement of the Deaf in 1880. He has held different offices in the association, and is one of the prominent deaf of Iowa, and is a pleasant man. He has a nice home in Council Bluffs, and is blessed with a lovely hearing wife and a bright boy.

B. F. ROUND, B. A., Editor and Publisher, Akron, Ia.

Becoming deaf at the age of six years, the subject of this sketch attended the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, and graduated in 1885; he then attended Gallaudet college, and

graduated in 1892. He first tried to make a fortune as a ranchman in the state of Montana, but soon tiring of that kind of a life he came to Akron, Ia., in 1893, with not a dollar in his pocket and with but few friends. He soon afterward managed to buy a half interest in the Register, of that city, though why he should have done so was a mystery to his few friends, as he "never was inside a printing office in all his life, and was perfectly green in the business." However, he made good use of the saying that it is "never too late to learn," and forthwith studied the mysteries of the printing business day and night, and it was not long before he mastered the situation. He now owns a house and lot purchased with money from his business, and is doing well in every way.

October 13, 1897, he was married to Miss C. L. Rexford, of Fairbury, Neb. He uses his voice but little in business matters, and when he does is readily understood. He now has a partner in the business, who was lately appointed post-master of the city.

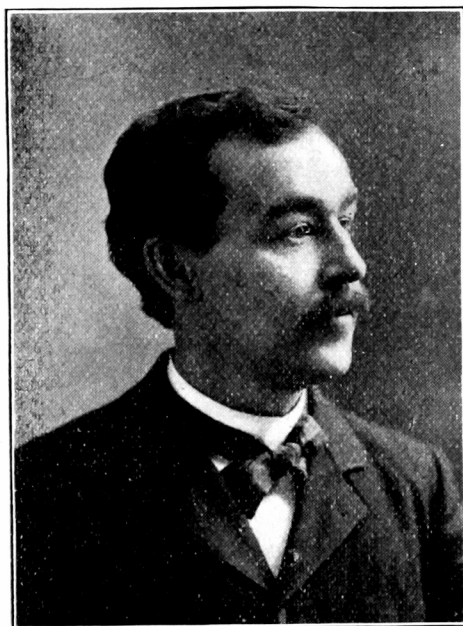


ZACHARIAH B. THOMPSON, Foreman, Printing Office. Council Bluffs, Ia.

Zachariah B. Thompson was born in Madrid, Boone county, Ia., August 3, 1862, of Norwegian parents. In early infancy his hearing left him. Regardless of that, however, after spending the first thirteen years of his existence much as other boys do, he entered the Iowa School for the Deaf, and by earnest application to his studies, graduated with honor

in June, 1884. Not contented with this, he took a four years' course at Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., and would probably have graduated had he not been offered and accepted a lucrative position in the school of his youth. It was that of chief manager and instructor in the printing department.

He first met Miss Estella M. Trimble, a deaf lady, to whom he was married June 30, 1892, at the same school. This couple adopted a niece of Mrs. Thompson, named Georgia Fluke, and they have one little girl of their own, named Beth, who is gifted with both voice and hearing. Mr. Thompson has a nice home in Mt. Pleasant, Ia., and is considered one of the influential deaf people of Iowa.



ELLIOTT S. WARING, Printer, Grinnell, Ia.

When Mr. Waring was three years of age he was out in the door yard singing "Boys, Rally 'Round the Flag" one day, when the fates went against him and he was sunstruck. He "rallied," however, and was soon himself again. But, unfortunately, the measles attacked him some time later, and left him deaf. At ten he was sent to the Iowa School for the Deaf for seven years, and afterward to the Nebraska school for two years. He went to Gallaudet college in 1880, leaving it while in the freshman class. With a brother he engaged in farming in the state of Nebraska, but quit it after two years and took to the printing trade. He worked in one office in Oskaloosa, Ia., for six years. He afterward moved to Grinnell.

nell, Ia., and, after working there as a printer for three years, opened a printing office of his own. This was in the fall of 1893, since which time he has been doing well. In addition to his job office, he publishes the Indicator, a semi-monthly magazine for the deaf.

In November, 1889, he was married to Miss Chloe W. Child, a graduate of the Hartford School for the Deaf. He speaks to the people, and, as a rule, has no difficulty in being understood. He is president of the Iowa Association for the Advancement of the Deaf.

KANSAS.

JOSEPH H. CARTWRIGHT, Foreman, Harness and Shoe Departments, School for the Deaf, Olathe, Kan.

While Mr. S. T. Walker was superintendent of the Kansas School for the Deaf, he appointed Mr. Cartwright foreman of the harness and shoe shops, and made a wise selection. He has proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in him and has fully demonstrated his ability to conduct the shops successfully.

When he was two years old he lost his hearing from colds, but he is only hard of hearing in his right ear, and as he speaks well, this is of great assistance to him. His education, as well as that of his wife who was formerly Miss Clara Cochran, was received at the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, from which the latter graduated. Mr. Cartwright attended the public schools for some time before he became deaf, and after leaving school at Jacksonville, Ill., went to work as a shoemaker at Olney, Litchfield and Wichita, Kan. He went to the latter place in 1885, and remained five years, when he was appointed to his present position in 1890. He was married in 1892.

ALVIS L. HURT.

Alvis L. Hurt was born in Wayne county, Kentucky, November 4, 1869. At the age of three years he moved to Chautauqua county, Kansas. He attended the Kansas School for the Deaf at Olathe six terms.

On account of ill health he was forced to find a higher altitude and moved to Greeley county, Kansas, in 1887. After this he attended the Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind at Colorado Springs. In 1893 he was appointed under-sheriff of Greeley county, and served in that capacity for four years, his work giving perfect satisfaction. He performed all the duties

of sheriff, including the opening and closing of court, and the arresting of criminals.

In May, 1896, he bought a half interest in the Greeley County Republican, and is now filling his place as associate editor of that paper. He has learned to vocalize, and is an expert lip reader, but prefers to write.



ALVIS L. HURT, Associate Editor, Tribune, Kan.

DAVID S. ROGERS.

David S. Rogers was born in Sumter county, South Carolina, in the historic region where Marion and his band achieved their exploits during the Revolutionary war.

His parents, who are both now in the seventy-eighth year of their age, are deaf, and were educated at the old Hartford school. The father is a native of Maine, whose ancestry were sea captains and ship builders. The mother was born on St. John island, in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C., being the daughter of a minister. When of school age, both were sent to the Hartford school, that being the only known school for the deaf in America. Their school associations led to marriage in later years, and five children were born to them—two boys and three girls, David being the third.

When he was about three years of age the parents moved to Spartansburg county, South Carolina, in the foothills of the Blue Ridge, where the children grew up. It was during

the Civil war that David entered the South Carolina school for the deaf, and consequently his progress was much interrupted and retarded. When Lee surrendered at Appomattox the school was closed, owing to a collapse of government and finances, and remained closed for three years. During this time David assisted in his father's shoe shop, and, owing to the money famine, all work was paid for in provisions. One day, a letter from a friend in the north startled him with the information that a college for the deaf had been established at Washington, and his ambition was aroused by a desire to attend. A letter was sent to Dr. Gallaudet, asking



DAVID S. ROGERS, B. A., Teacher, Olathe, Kan.

as to his chances for admittance. After three months the reply came, and was both kind and encouraging. It stated that the number of free students was limited, but he was confident it would be increased the following fall. A formal application was asked for, and this was prepared by the applicant himself.

Meanwhile, David studied hard at night, and in the shoe shop when not busy. He worked problems by means of a key, and improved his language by writing compositions and having them corrected by a country school teacher.

When informed that he could be received into the college the following fall, his joy was very great. He had feared that his living in the south, then under odium, would operate unfavorably in his case, but Dr. Gallaudet was wholly impartial in this respect; consequently, in September, 1868, the name of David S. Rogers appeared on the college register as a member of the preparatory class.

The next year found him with the freshmen, he having won the prize for the best entrance examination. His progress was steady and satisfactory, and he took the full four years' course, graduating in 1873 in a class of three, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the fall of the same year he was appointed a teacher in the Iowa school, where he remained until the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1877. He then returned to South Carolina, and engaged in farming for a couple of years.

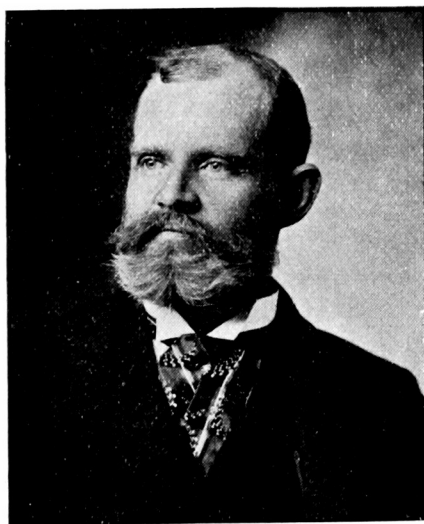
In 1879 Mr. Rogers was married to Nettie M. Israel, a young lady who had been educated at the Iowa school. In the same year he became a teacher in the South Carolina school, remaining nine terms.

In 1888 he accepted an appointment at the Kansas school, where he still remains, and is counted one of their best educators. He teaches all the class studies, but his specialty is mathematics.

His sisters are dead, but his brother is living, and his parents are still active and enjoying life.

Mr. Rogers is a self-made man, who overcame more difficulties than the average deaf boy or girl of today encounters. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the deaf generally, and has prepared several articles for the American Annals.

KENTUCKY.



WILLIAM JACOBS BLOUNT, Teacher, Danville, Ky.

The subject of this sketch was born in the Kentucky School for the Deaf, located at Danville, on December 28, 1858. His father, John Blount, was a teacher in that school from

1846 until his death in 1865. Mr. Blount's mother was Miss Anna Hoagland, before marriage, and is a graduate of the above school. She is at present living with him and is supervisor of the laundry in said school. His maternal grandparents, William Hoagland and wife, were also pupils of the above school in its infancy.

Mr. Blount entered the Kentucky school as a pupil in 1869, and remained five years, when, in consequence of the removal of the family to Indiana, he entered the school of that state and remained there for five years more, graduating in 1879. While a pupil in the Indiana school, he was placed in the shoe shop to learn the trade of shoemaking, and after leaving school, went into that business at Covington, Ky., but soon became dissatisfied with the trade, and became a cigar maker. In 1885 he and his mother left Covington, Ky., and went to Jacksonville, Fla., to reside. Here he followed the same trade till 1886, when he was elected to the position of teacher in the Kentucky School for the Deaf.

In March, 1894, he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Robinson, a highly educated semi-mute, of Carlisle, Ky. They at present live in the town of Danville, and are highly thought of. Mr. Blount, although a congenital mute, is an interested student of literature.

CHARLES P. FOSDICK, Foreman of the Garden, Danville, Ky.

In "Bleak House" it is stated that the most remarkable fact in connection with the Dedlock family was that it had done nothing to distinguish itself for seven hundred years. The Fosdick claim to a place in history rests upon higher grounds. Its members were prominent in the Colonial and Revolutionary history, representatives being found in both camp and council chambers.

Charles P. Fosdick is a lineal descendant of Stephen Fosdick, who immigrated to America from Lincolnshire, England, with his family in 1635, and settled at Charlestown, Mass. Charles was born in Louisvillie, Ky. He lost his hearing at the age of twelve, previous to which he attended a private school in that city. He entered the Kentucky School for the Deaf in 1875, and remained three years. While his progress was rapid, the knowledge that he acquired at school is the least part of his education. A lover of books, with a cultivated taste, he has been all his life a student, and possesses a mind well stored with the treasures of the English language.

In 1880 he was made foreman of the newly established book bindery, which he managed successfully for four years.

In 1883 he resigned his position and moved to Orange county, Florida, where he became an orange grower. He prospered, and at length saw a splendid young grove that promised soon to yield him a fortune come into bearing. Then came the great freeze of 1895, and Mr. Fosdick saw the work of years destroyed in a night. With trees killed to the ground and the knowledge that "History repeats itself" before him, Mr. Fosdick decided to abandon Florida and return to Kentucky.

While in Florida he served a term as public school supervisor, and also one as postmaster, in both of which positions he gave entire satisfaction to the patrons.

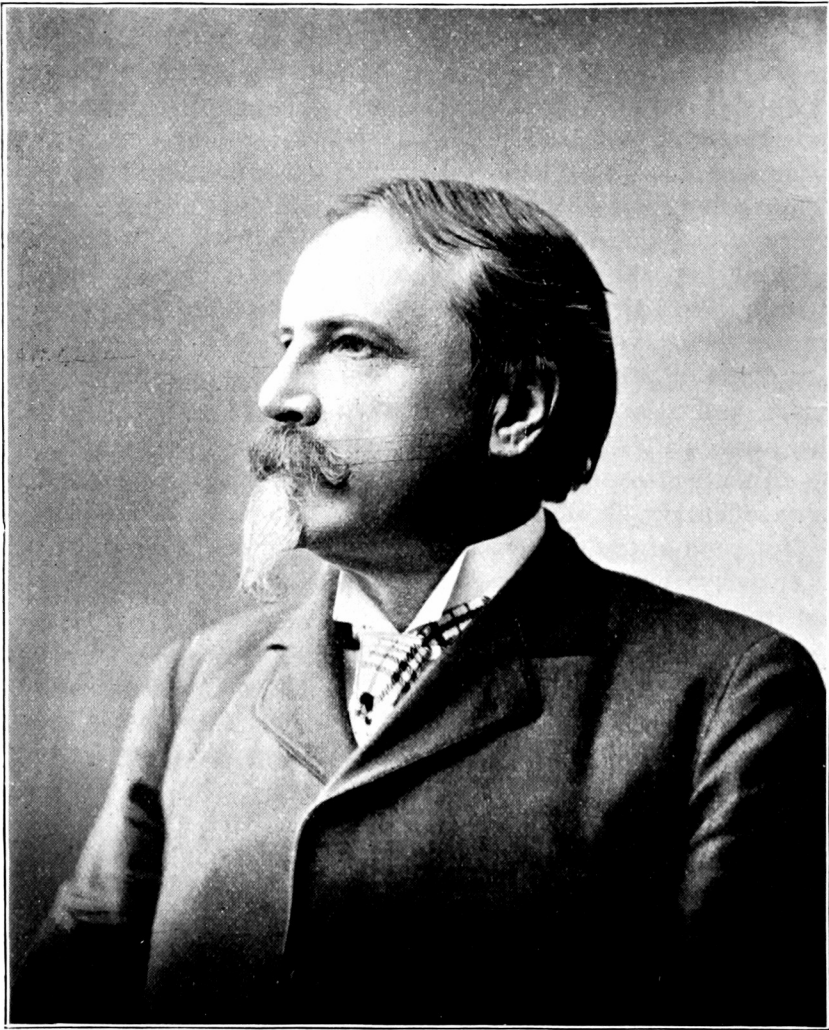
An affection of the eyes rendering it unsafe to engage in any sedentary or clerical occupation, he accepted the position of foreman of the garden with oversight of the grounds at the Kentucky institution in 1896, and has since filled it to the entire satisfaction of the authorities of that school.

Mr. Fosdick is a bachelor, on the sunny side of forty, genial and companionable, and, like Ben Adhem, loves his fellow-men. As like begets like, while he doubtless has his faults, his friends are unable to fix in their minds what they are.

ROBERT H. KING.

A deaf business man who has been in the insurance business for a quarter of a century is something out of the ordinary. Such a person is Mr. Robert H. King, whose name is familiar among business circles in every part of the state of Kentucky, and other southern states. So far as we know, he is the only deaf man of prominence that held important offices in the United States army during and after the Civil War. We cannot do him better justice than by copying the following from the Lexington Daily Press, of a few years ago:

There is little excuse for the failure in life of any man possessed of all his faculties. As illustrative of what may be accomplished, even under difficulties, it will interest many of our readers to read the following brief sketch of our fellow-citizen, Mr. Robert H. King, so well known here and throughout central Kentucky. That he is an underwriter of marked ability and a gentleman of genial social qualities goes without saying. He has recently come into general notice in business circles by the large lines of insurance he has written; the largest policy, perhaps, ever written in the United States in any company having been written by him in March last.



ROBERT H. KING, Insurance Agent, Lexington, Ky.

Robert Heber King was born March 12, 1840, in Lexington, Ky., where his father, Whittington King (deceased), had for many years been a most prominent and respected merchant. The subject of this sketch received a thorough education at the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Danville, Ky., and was a pupil of the noted teacher, Rev. S. B. Cheek, vice-principal of that institution, graduating with distinction in 1859. When the Civil war broke out he went into the Union service. He rose rapidly to prominence and held positions of great honor and responsibility. The lamented Gen. George H. Thomas, U. S. A., paid the following tribute to him:

* * * "He has for six or seven years been connected with different branches of the army, and held positions of great trust and responsibility, in all of which he has displayed

the highest ability and distinguished himself by his loyalty, energy, industry and honesty." * * *

He also served with Gen. A. Burnside, Gen. Sidney Burbank, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, and several other army officers of high rank.

In 1867 the Frankfort Commonwealth and other Union papers of Kentucky called upon him to allow his name to go before the Union convention as a candidate for registrar of public lands, but on account of his youth he declined the call, and preferred to continue in the United States service.

During the early part of President Grant's first term he was prominently spoken of for various public offices, especially that of collector of the port of Louisville, but he applied for the appointment of pension agent at that point, equipped with strong recommendations from army officers of high rank, and also from many prominent and influential citizens of Kentucky, but was beaten by Hon. Samuel McKee, of Louisville.

In 1871 he was thrown out of the service by the reduction of the army. He went to St. Louis, where he engaged in business for two years. In 1874 he returned to his native place, Lexington, and has since been engaged in the insurance business, in which business he now holds the foremost rank. By his energy and close application to work, he has made for himself a most enviable reputation as an underwriter, and is known to all prominent fire and marine underwriters in the state of his nativity, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. King is a notary public, having held the office for more than eighteen years. He is also president of the Alumni Association of the Kentucky School for the Deaf. His wife, nee Miss Belle Beard, of Spencer county, Kentucky, graduated from the Kentucky School for the Deaf, and was for several years a teacher there. She is a lady of charming grace of manner, fine intellectual attainments, and is handsome.

M. T. LONG.

Morris Tudor Long, the subject of the above sketch, was born at Kirksville, Madison county, Ky, May 29, 1843. He is a descendant, on his mother's side, from the Tudors of England, and the Shrouts of this state and Missouri; on his father's side from the Longs, numerously connected in this state, and the Whitakers, who immigrated to Kentucky in its early settlement, from Culpepper Court House, Va. At the age of seven, young Long had an attack of scarlet fever, which totally deprived him of his hearing.

He retained his speech, however, and has little or no trouble in conversing with anyone, as he is a fine lip-reader, and can come nearer reading the mind than almost any deaf person. Being an afflicted child, "Colonel" Long (as he is

commonly called) was allowed to devote much of his time to play, for which he showed a decided aptitude. It was play of the best sort, in the woods and fields, where he learned to love nature and natural objects, to watch the habits of fish and birds, and to acquire a keen taste for field sports.

At the age of 14 years he was sent to the Kentucky School for the Deaf to be educated. It is true that he had attended the common schools for a while before he lost his hearing, almost completing Webster's "Blue Back Speller," but his



M. T. LONG, Teacher, Danville, Ky.

sick spell kept him from his books so long that he really forgot nearly all he had learned, but, being a diligent student, he soon regained what he had lost, and took a good stand in his classes until the fall of 1860, when the war of the Confederacy broke out, and he was forced to go home and work on the farm, while his two older brothers entered the Union army.

In 1872 he married Miss Nannie Robinson, of Richmond, Ky., a hearing lady, whose keen perception and many excellent qualities have done much toward his success. In 1881 he was called back to the Kentucky school to take charge of the garden, at the same time his wife lending him a helping hand by taking charge of the sewing department. Both proved efficient and industrious at all times, and when the Colored School for the Deaf was first established, in 1885, he was chosen head officer and his wife matron, in which capacity they are giving general satisfaction at present.

"Colonel" Long has many admirable qualifications for suc-

cess in his chosen field, of which by no means the least is his firm resolution to succeed. He is whole souled, a firm friend and exceedingly popular with all who know him. He is an ardent sportsman, and much of his leisure time is spent afield with rod and gun. He is a collector of curios and has gathered together a large and valuable collection of rare relics. He, perhaps, hasn't an enemy on earth, and being a "hale fellow well met" always has a smile for everybody, and at his home the "latch string never fails to hang on the outside."



MISS BELLE LUNSFORD, Teacher, Danville, Ky.

Miss Belle Lunsford is a West Virginian by birth. She came to Lawrence county, Kentucky, at the age of one year. While there she contracted a severe cold in the head at four years of age, which caused her to lose her hearing. She entered a district school near home while about seven years old, but on account of her lack of hearing she remained but a short time.

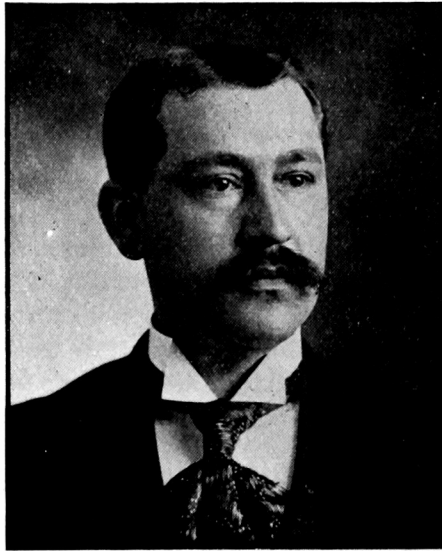
She was left an orphan at an early age, and entered the Kentucky School for the Deaf in 1882, when eleven years old. She remained out of school three years, and graduated with the class of 1893; was appointed a teacher in her alma mater, September, 1894. She is totally deaf, but a fine talker orally and a splendid lip-reader; and is readily understood when speaking. She can talk as well as any one. She is a lady of refinement, and is liked by all who know her. Her home is with her sister and husband, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Pennington, in Lawrence county, Kentucky.

MAX. N. MARCOSSON, B. A., Teacher, Danville, Ky.

Mr. Marcossion's parents, who are of German descent, reside in Louisville, Ky. The subject of this sketch was born October 11, 1871, and at the age of five years he lost his hearing. He entered the Kentucky School for the Deaf in 1881, and graduated as valedictorian in 1890. While at school he tried articulation, but failed.

He took up a course at Gallaudet college, completed it, and graduated in 1895. While there, he took a leading part in everything connected with the college. He was business manager of the Buff and Blue for two and a half years. Immediately after leaving college, he was offered and accepted a position as teacher in the school for the deaf at Devil's Lake, N. D. He taught there from 1896 to January, 1898, when he resigned to accept a similar position in the Kentucky school, where he is at present.

Personally, Mr. Marcossion is of a retiring disposition; he is a fine conversationalist, and a pleasant companion. He is highly cultivated, and is an ornament to his alma mater. He is a brother of Sol Marcossion, the well known guitar player.



GEORGE MORRIS McCLURE, M. A., Teacher and Editor, Danville, Ky.

The gallant young Kentuckian who edits the Standard of the Kentucky School for the Deaf, was born in Lawrence county, Kentucky, in 1861, of an old Virginia family of Scotch extraction and Revolutionary stock. At the age of nine he was rendered deaf by a severe attack of typhoid fever. On recovering his health he resumed his studies in schools

for the hearing, and persevered for some years, in spite of the difficulties and discouragements that beset a deaf student under such circumstances.

At the age of fifteen he entered the office of a local paper and spent three years, serving in nearly every capacity, from "devil" to editor-in-chief.

In 1879 he entered the Kentucky School for the Deaf, at Danville. A thorough and tireless student, with a most retentive memory, young McClure's progress at the Kentucky school in a class of one, following the Centre college course, was rapid, and it was not long before the superintendent recognized in him those qualities that go to make a successful teacher. After two years at school he was given charge of a class, and a short time thereafter was made a regular member of the faculty. His work as a teacher was not allowed to put an end to his studies in other lines, and the course which he finally completed was fully equal to that of the best colleges of the land.

In 1886, in addition to his work in the school-room, he was given charge of the printing office and control of the institution paper, through which he is widely and favorably known. Upon the adoption of the "rotary system," he was assigned to the chair of mathematics, which he has made an entire success. In 1896 Gallaudet college, in recognition of his ability as a teacher and his attainments as a scholar, conferred upon him the degree of M. A.

Mr. McClure has been from the beginning a careful, painstaking and conscientious instructor, with broad views on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the deaf. Himself a good speaker and lip-reader, he believes that every effort should be made to preserve the speech of those who have acquired it before losing their hearing, and that the congenital deaf should be given every opportunity to test this talent in this direction. At the same time, he believes thoroughly in the superiority of the combined system.

In the class to which Mr. McClure was assigned on entering school, was a little brown-eyed, curly-haired miss of some ten years, also in school for the first time. Having lost her hearing at five years of age she retained her speech, and was a very good lip-reader. The instruction of the two, while in widely different lines, was given orally, and both were continued under the same instructor during the whole of their school lives. The intimacy thus formed ripened later on into affection, and soon after her graduation, in 1886, Miss Carrie Jasper became Mrs. G. M. McClure. Time has shown the wisdom of the match. With a lovely home and three handsome,

healthy children to brighten their fireside, it would be hard to find a happier, more hospitable couple than Mr. and Mrs. McClure.

J. W. OVERSTREET, Dealer in Merchandise, Little Hickman, Ky.

Postmaster J. W. Overstreet conducts a country store in a small town in Kentucky, and is a great lover of the wheel, being a member in high standing of the L. A. W. circles. He is a semi-mute, and became deaf when fourteen years old. He then attended the Kentucky School for the Deaf. He talks as plainly as a hearing man ever talked, and calls himself a "No. 1 Freethinker." We do not know how long he has been postmaster, but it must have been for a number of years. He is married and has a family.



GEORGE THOMAS SCHOOLFIELD, Teacher, Danville, Ky.

The subject of this sketch is a native Kentuckian, having been born in Bracken county, in 1841. He is a son of George T. Schoolfield, who immigrated to Kentucky from the east shore of Maryland, in 1814. His ancestors came to America from England with Lord Baltimore, in 1634. Having become deaf at the age of one year, young Schoolfield was sent to the Indiana school at Indianapolis in 1853, then under the superintendency of Dr. Thomas McIntire. Mr. Schoolfield has many amusing stories to tell of his pupilage at the Indiana

school. Being from the south, the son of a slave-holder, and with decided views on the question of slavery, he had many heated discussions with the boys from the north side of the Ohio, in which the logic of facts was often supplemented by that of force. In 1856 his father transferred him to the Kentucky school, at Danville, where he graduated in 1861. While at this school, he was under the instruction of Rev. S. B. Cheek, one of the ablest teachers that ever entered a school-room for the deaf. Supt. I. A. Jacobs, Sr., and Rev. I. W. Jacobs were also his instructors for a time.

Mr. Schoolfield was appointed a teacher in the Kentucky School for the Deaf in 1866. He also held the position of supervisor of boys from 1866 to 1887, and was for a time assistant steward of the institution. For over thirty years past he has been a useful and honored member of the faculty of the Kentucky school. He has taught in nearly every grade, and a large number of the pupils graduated in that time have received at least a part of their instruction from him. His old pupils have a warm place in their affections for him, while he is deservedly popular and respected among his associates. He is well read, well informed, possesses a fine library of choice books, in the companionship of which much of his leisure time is passed. Polished, and graceful in manner, with a fund of wit and anecdote, he is a most genial companion and a welcome addition to the social circle.

In 1886 he was licensed by the Kentucky legislature to perform the marriage ceremony, and has "tied the nuptial knot" for many of the younger generation of the deaf since then.

Mr. Schoolfield was married in 1871 to Miss Emma T. Beard, of Spencer county, a graduate of the Kentucky school. Four children—three boys and one girl—have been born to them. His eldest son, Stephen, is a business man; his second son, Allen, holds the position of boys' supervisor at the Kentucky school, while Charles and Belle are at school. The marriage has been a most happy one, and when Mr. and Mrs. Schoolfield celebrated their silver wedding in 1896, they looked, if not quite as young as on their marriage morning, at least as happy as when, twenty-five years before, they took the vows that bound them for life. They have a comfortable home in Danville, where is dispensed a generous hospitality that marks the Kentuckian "to the manor born."

ARCHIBALD STILES.

After remaining in school at the Kentucky School for the Deaf three years, Mr. Stiles' education was considered finished, and he was offered, and accepted, a place in the school as foreman of the carpenter shop. This position he retained for five years. He then thought he could better his condition by striking for the west, so he resigned and worked at all kinds of carpentry and cabinet making at different places. During



ARCHIBALD STILES, Contractor and Builder, Battletown, Ky.

this time he had occupied the position of foreman of planing mills and furniture factories, and was at one time foreman of the cabinet shop of the Louisiana School for the Deaf.

About two years ago he invented a model of a self-acting corkscrew, and in a competition for the simplest and most meritorious devices he won a medal. He is engaged in the work of contracting and building houses, and being a skilled workman his services are much in demand. He was born in the neighborhood of Paynesville, Ky., in 1856, and became deaf when ten years old. He was not sent to the Kentucky School for the Deaf till he was more than fifteen years old.

LOUISIANA.

PHILIP H. BROWN.

At the present time the subject of this sketch is teacher of the second class of the Louisiana School for the Deaf, having been appointed to a position in that school in 1894. After



PHILIP H. BROWN, B. A., Teacher, Baton Rouge, La.

graduating from Gallaudet college, in 1893, he made an effort to obtain employment as an architect, with the end in view of eventually becoming his own business man, but the business depression that followed the closing days of the World's Fair prostrated all his plans. He therefore accepted a position as boys' supervisor in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, filling it for three months. He then received and accepted an offer to teach in the Louisiana school.

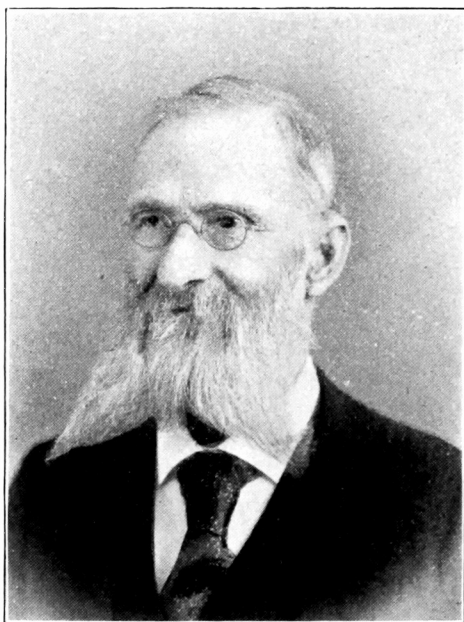
Mr. Brown became deaf when seven years of age; cause, brain fever. He converses orally in a fair way with his folks and intimate friends. He entered the Rochester School for the Deaf in 1876, and remained a pupil eleven years, graduating in 1889. During his college days he served on the foot ball team as center, and during his junior year was captain of the team.

JAMES GOODWIN.

On April 22, 1838, at Maysville, Ky., was born the subject of this sketch, who traces his ancestry back to an early period in England. His grandfather was a pioneer settler of a large tract of land, which was part of the site of the present great city of Cincinnati; and it is said that it is only due to the loss of title papers covering the same that stood between his heirs and fortune.

Shortly after Mr. Goodwin's advent into this world, his

parents removed to Indiana, where they engaged in farming. At twelve years of age he was sent to the Indiana Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, where he was an ardent student for five years. He also learned the cooper trade, which was of material help to him in after life. He next removed to Illinois, worked a short time on a farm, and then applied for admission to the school for the deaf of that state. Here he remained for three years. With increasing years, and a realization of life's stern struggles, Mr. Goodwin



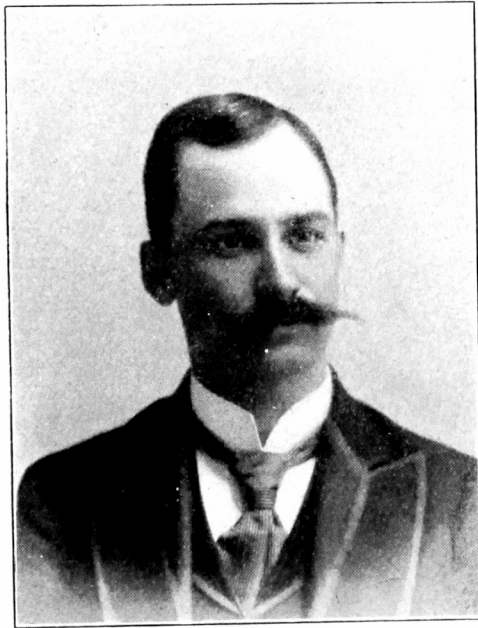
JAMES GOODWIN, Teacher, Baton Rouge, La.

signalized his advent in that institution with greater application and zeal than ever in acquiring an education, and at the same time acquired another trade—that of cabinet maker.

His success won the good will and esteem of Dr. Gillett, then the superintendent of the institution, who after graduation made young Goodwin his assistant in the capacity of a temporary teacher. Fate, however, willed a broader and more permanent career for him, and that in the land of the south, first as an instructor of cabinet making at the deaf and dumb school at Jackson, Miss., where he went in 1859, and remained one year only. At the expiration of that period he was fortunate enough to attract attention that resulted in his connection with the Louisiana institution. It came about through the visit of Governor Allen, of Louisiana, who visited the Jackson institution. He was looking around for material

that would improve the institution of his state, and he obtained the services of Mr. Goodwin as a teacher.

Mr. Goodwin has always proved himself a teacher worthy of the name, and is much respected by the deaf of his state. He was married to Miss Elvira C. Clark, December 20, 1866. She died January 13, 1898. He has three grown sons, all of whom can hear.



HOBART LORRAINE TRACY, B. A., Teacher and Editor, Baton Rouge, La.

The young man who edits the Pelican was born at Richland, Ia., June 4, 1867. He passed all his early days on the farm, attending the public schools until he lost his hearing when eight years old. He graduated from the Iowa School for the Deaf, in 1885, after having been there for six years; entered Gallaudet college and graduated in 1890; was a clerk in the department of ethnology of the national museum while attending college, and for a year after graduating. He went to Louisiana, the land of sunny climes and Creoles, where he was appointed instructor in the school for the deaf. He is also instructor in printing and editor of the Pelican, the school paper.

He was married in 1894 to Miss Lizzie Lee Woods, a Louisiana girl, formerly a teacher in the institution, and they have a boy two years old. He was always taught in "manual classes," but can talk, and talks a great deal in the business world, and is readily understood. He can trace his ancestors

on his father's side to the earliest inhabitants of Loudon county, Virginia, and on his mother's side to some of the oldest families in North Carolina.

MARYLAND.



HARRY G. BENSON, Foreman, Printing Office, Frederick City, Md.

Harry Gilmore Benson was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1874. When he was fourteen months old, bronchial pneumonia deprived him of his hearing. In 1881 he went to the Maryland School for the Deaf, at Frederick, Md., to be admitted there as a pupil. He remained at the school until 1891, and while a pupil there he was put to learning printing under the instruction of Prof. Charles M. Grow. When he left school he got a job in the composing room of the Frederick Daily News, in the winter, but lost it because the company had sold one of their newspaper contracts to a Washington firm, so that they had to drop some printers, among whom was himself. After that he had another good job with the Enterprise office in Hampstead, Md. He returned to school again for the year 1892-93. In October following his graduation, he was appointed foreman of the printing office at the Maryland school, which position he has held to the present time.

He was taught speech and lip-reading while in school, and

among his home folks and familiar friends is readily understood.

Two years ago he was instructor in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, in Frederick, of which he is a member.

He takes a great deal of interest in sports, and is an ardent bicycle rider. The boys of the Maryland school have an athletic club, of which he is their instructor. He is the manager of the Maryland school base ball nine, and is the pitcher of the team.



ALTO M. LOWMAN, B. Ph., Teacher, Frederick City, Md.

Alto May Lowman was born at Leitersburg, Washington county, Md., October 31, 1869, and is the daughter of hearing parents, Samuel F. Lowman and Katie E. Lowman. At the age of eleven years she lost all sense of hearing through an attack of scarlet fever. But, although deaf, she never lost her power of speech and still speaks well, and has no difficulty in making any one understand her when she speaks. She uses her speech upon all necessary occasions. From the age of six to eleven years she attended the public schools with hearing children, and also went to public school one year after she became deaf. In the month of September, 1885, she entered the Maryland School for the Deaf, at Frederick City, as a pupil, and remained there two years. During that time she made such progress in her studies that she was encouraged by several of her teachers, especially by Mr. G. W. Veditz, to further her education by taking a course at the National Deaf-

Mute college, Washington, D. C., now known as Gallaudet college. Determined to try, she entered the introductory class of the college in the fall of 1887, with five other young ladies, viz.: Miss Elliott, of Illinois; Miss Leffler, of Pennsylvania; Miss Rudd, of Nebraska; and Misses Black and Kurtz, of Indiana. In the fall of 1888 she was admitted to the freshman class, without conditions, and received the honor of being the first lady student who was ever admitted to the college proper. She had made up her mind to take the full course and study for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, but, after experiencing much difficulty with mathematics, she dropped them at the beginning of the second term of the sophomore year, and decided to pursue a special course. After dropping mathematics she had little or no difficulty in pursuing the balance of the course, and, in June, 1892, she was graduated with a class of six young men, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, in addition to the honor of being the first young lady who ever took a degree of the college. She was the only one left of the original six girls who entered the introductory class in the fall of 1887. Co-education at that time was an experiment, but upon Miss Lowman's graduation it became an established fact, and every year since then some young lady has been graduated from the college with her deaf brothers.

In the fall of 1892 she received an appointment as teacher at the North Dakota School for the Deaf, at Devil's Lake, N. D. She was a teacher of a primary class and remained there until the spring of 1893, when the school was closed on account of continued illness among the pupils and teachers. She resigned her position at the North Dakota school after teaching one year, on account of the severity of the climate, and poor health, and returned to her native state, Maryland. She remained at home and among friends and relatives from that time, making herself useful, until the fall of 1897, when she was offered a position as teacher in the Maryland School for the Deaf, which she accepted, and now has charge of the third class at that institution of learning.

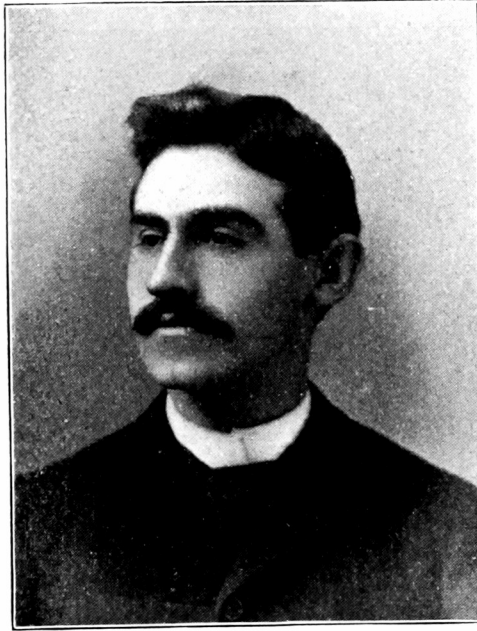
She is the only one in the family that is deaf, and has no deaf relatives that she knows of.

D. E. MOYLAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore, March 25, 1869. He lost his hearing through an attack of measles at the age of three. He can hear some and his hearing seems to be improving. He received training in articulation while

at school and can express simple desires, commands, etc., by means of speech.

Mr. Moylan was educated at the Maryland School for the Deaf, at Frederick City, Md. In the fall of 1888 he accepted a position as teacher in the Maryland School for Colored Blind and Deaf, Baltimore City, which position he still holds. In



D. E. MOYLAN, Teacher and Missionary, Baltimore, Md.

addition to his work as teacher Mr. Moylan has officiated in the capacity of spiritual adviser to the deaf of Baltimore.

In October, 1891, he succeeded Mr. James S. Wells as lay reader to the Deaf-Mute Mission, at Grace P. E. church, Baltimore. In the spring of 1896 he resigned this work and organized the M. E. Mission for the Deaf at Eutaw Street M. E. church, in which work he has been quite successful, having at present a good sized congregation of silent worshippers.

Mr. Moylan was married in 1892. His wife was formerly a Miss Mattie Linthicum, also a former pupil and graduate of the Maryland institution at Frederick. Three children have resulted from the union, two boys and one girl. The eldest boy is dead. All the children could both hear and talk. Mr. Moylan's family live in the village of Ijamsville, Md., where he owns a fine, comfortable cottage, with lawn and garden attached.

MASSACHUSETTS.

This man, with such handsome features, is not generally known in what is called the "deaf-mute world," because he never went to a school for the deaf, and, until he married a deaf lady, who was herself a graduate of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, he did not know anything of their language. He had lived for seventeen years in St. Louis



A. M. BLANCHARD, Artist and Engraver, Attleboro, Mass.

and led a successful life as an engraver. He began his art studies in Cooper Union, New York, and later took a course at the National Academy of Design.

In 1880 he went to St. Louis, continuing study in the St. Louis School of Fine Arts, under Prof. H. C. Ives. In 1881 Mr. Blanchard won the silver medal for the best study in crayon from the living model. In 1885 he began to make a specialty of portraits in crayon and became very successful. Before process engraving made such heavy inroads on the wood engraving business, Mr. Blanchard did considerable work in that line, the portrait of himself being a fair specimen of what he can do. Now and then he will paint on canvas in oil.

MRS. PERSIS BOWDEN, Teacher, Beverly, Mass.

Mrs. Persis Swett Bowden, who was born in Henniker, N. H., in 1852, entered the American school at Hartford in 1863, while Mr. Collins Stone was principal, remaining until

1870. The law of the state of New Hampshire allowed each deaf child six years, but the prayers of Mr. Stone and friends gained an additional year, which enabled Mrs. Bowden to attend the high class more than one year. Being dissatisfied at the interruption, she studied with a professor of the academy at Henniker, giving special attention to arithmetic and literature. In 1881 she was appointed teacher in the New England Industrial School for Deaf-Mutes, which she has ably and acceptably filled to the present day. For twenty years Mrs. Bowden has taken active interest in the religious instruction of the deaf, recently accepting offers to hold services in Boston, Salem, Beverly, Lowell, Nashua and Concord, N. H., and in Portland, Me. She has many calls to preach, lecture and render hymns and pieces, but her duties at the school at Beverly do not allow her to accept all. Mrs. Bowden has been president and clerk of the Salem Society of the Deaf for several successive years, and still acts in those capacities.

**ANGELIA HAWTHORNE (TEWKSBURY) FISHER, Noted Writer and Painter,
Lawrence, Mass.**

The subject of this sketch was born in Concord, N. H., and is of New England descent, her ancestry, on both sides, dating back to old Puritan days in Massachusetts.

When she was four years old her father died, leaving his widow in somewhat straitened circumstances, with four children to support, the eldest a lad of fifteen, and the others, girls, being ten, eight and four years respectively.

The next five years were spent in a quiet little New Hampshire farmhouse, but at the end of this period, Mrs. Tewksbury, desiring to give her children better educational advantages than could be afforded in a small country town, moved, first to Clarendon Hills, and a little later to Hyde Park, Mass., near Boston, and here, for the first time, Angelia enjoyed the advantages of a really excellent school, and soon rose to the head of her class. But this advantage was of short duration. In about a year an epidemic of scarlet fever broke out among the school children, and among those who took the dread disease was little Angelia. The fever assumed a dangerous form, and for many days her life was despaired of; but, thanks to the tireless nursing of her devoted mother and sisters, her life was finally saved, but her hearing was lost beyond all hope of recovery.

Another year passed before her health was completely restored, but at the end of that time she was placed for a

few months in the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, of Boston.

But meanwhile, as if to prove the truth of the old adage that "misfortunes never come singly," the remnant of her mother's little fortune was swept away in the depression which followed the "panic of '73."

Her only son being now married, the whole burden of support fell upon Mrs. Tewksbury and her eldest daughter, and the family soon moved to Methuen, Mass., where they had friends, and attempted to support themselves by taking boarders. This meant taking Angelia from school, but "necessity knows no law," and it could not be helped. Fortunately, however, the child inherited from both parents and grandparents a genuine love of books, and a delight in mental effort. She read everything that came within reach, and although there was doubtless much chaff mixed with the wheat, she was soon familiar with the best authors, poetry being her favorite reading. Her learning was not altogether passive, however, for on one occasion, being vexed with herself for having forgotten some rule of arithmetic, she hunted up a discarded "Greenleaf" belonging to an elder sister, and went through it alone, with dogged determination, from the first to the last page, doing every example, and never resting satisfied until she thoroughly understood every rule and principle. Latin and French she also studied in the same way. Although using correct English from habit, having never heard much of any other kind, she knew very little of the rules of grammar until she was a grown woman. Then, one afternoon, having nothing else to do, she picked up a rhetoric belonging to an elder sister, and read it through from beginning to end, finding it all simple and easy.

When she was twenty years old her mother died, and she was left alone and almost literally penniless, but succeeded in supporting herself, as, indeed, she had already done for some time previous, partly by typesetting, partly by copying, occasionally earning a few extra dollars by literary work. This last was published, at first under the nom de plume of "Helen G. Hawthorne," partly from girlish shyness, and partly from a desire to have her work judged absolutely on its merits as literature, without regard to the accidental material conditions of its author. During this time she took a four years' course in the C. L. S. C., being elected poet of the class of '86 by the Framingham assembly.

In that year, however, her health began to break down under the double strain of mental and physical overwork, and at the urgent solicitation of her eldest sister, who was now

married, she left her work in Boston to visit the latter, and afterward her uncle, Hon. R. H. Tewksbury, of Lawrence, Mass. The latter offered her a home with his family, but the offer was gratefully declined, and as soon as her health was restored, she again began the battle of life unassisted. But cupid had other plans for her. A few months later, she met her present husband, Charles Cutler Fisher, a young wood-carver of more than local reputation, like herself deaf, and from the same cause. In June of the following year (1887) she became his wife, and here we might truthfully close the story in the orthodox way by saying that they "lived happy ever afterward," but they have done something more than "live happy." While the husband has used his leisure to embellish their pretty home with elaborate carvings, the wife has used hers to cultivate a long neglected taste for painting, and has also found time to contribute numerous poems and prose sketches to various periodicals. Among the former, those which have been most widely copied are: "The Victory of the Vanquished," *Youth's Companion*; "Metempsychosis," *Chautauqua*; "Johnathan and John," *Boston Transcript* and "Clara Barton," *Boston Journal*.

If "imitation is the sincerest flattery," Mrs. Fisher has every right to feel flattered, since, on more than one occasion, communications sent by her to the leading Boston daily papers have been copied, verbatim, into the editorial columns, and passed off as editorials, without credit. But, however gratifying this may be to one's vanity, it does not increase one's bank account, and, therefore, for the past year or two, Mrs. Fisher has devoted most of her leisure to painting, finding it more remunerative, but at the same time remaining loyal to her first love, poetry, and accumulating material in MS. for a volume of verse, which may or may not be published at some future time.

We give below a sample of Mrs. Angelia Hawthorne Fisher's poetry:

RISE HIGHER.

Soul of mine
 Wouldst thou choose for life a motto half divine?
 Let this be thy guard and guide
 Through the future, reaching wide,
 Whether good or ill betide

Rise higher.

Art thou vexed
 By the rasping world around thee—sore perplexed
 By the sin and sorrow rife—
 By the falsehood and the strife?
 To a larger, grander life

Rise higher.

If thou findest
That the friends thy heart had counted truest, kindest,
Have betrayed thee, why shouldst thou
Wear for this a frowning brow?
Leave their falseness far below,
Rise higher.

Let each care
Lift thee upward to a higher, purer air,
Then let fortune do her worst;
Whether fate has blessed or cursed,
Little matter if thou first,
Rise higher.

And at last,
When thy sorrows and temptations all are past,
And the grand Death-angel brings
Summons from the King of kings
Thou shalt still, on angel's wings.
Rise higher.

W. L. HILL.

William Lovet Hill was born in Athol, Mass., July 25, 1850. His father was for many years a leading citizen of the town, and his mother's ancestors were among its original settlers.

He lost his hearing by scarlet fever when about twelve years old, and was sent to the Hartford school. His speech has remained to the present time almost unimpaired. Until his deafness he attended the public schools. He continued at Hartford until the fall of 1868, when he entered the freshman class in Gallaudet college. Among his classmates were Robert P. McGregor and Amos G. Draper. He was a leader in many directions during all his course. He was catcher of the base ball team. The game of football had not then been invented, but it is safe to say that if it had been he would have shone in it, because a solid frame, good weight, good height, a determined disposition, and a slightly pugnacious, though always good-humored temper were all united in him. He was one of the creators of the literary society, and that it was "built to stay" is as much his credit as anyone's. Having a pleasing appearance and a ready wit, he was very popular socially in and out of the college. He stood high in scholarship, though far from being a "dig." He was especially interested in English literature. Though not naturally a fluent writer, he cultivated English composition with an assiduity that told greatly as he neared the end of his course.

Upon graduating, in 1872, he went almost at once into newspaper work in his native town, buying a half interest in The Transcript, a paper just then established. It proved a



W. L. HILL, M. A., Journalist, Athol, Mass.

happy step for him. The work was suited to him, and he to it. He is just rounding out a quarter of a century as editor, and has developed the paper from nothing to a point where it will stand comparison with the best country newspapers in the United States. This is the opinion of the papers of New England generally, which quote often and freely from his editorials. They are marked by sound sense and often with a touch of humor that drives the sense home. Strong and attractive as the paper is editorially, it is still stronger in its local features, as a country paper should be. The town of Athol has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth, and observers believe that one reason for it exists in having such a live and at the same time such a respectable journal as *The Transcript*

to speak for it. Mr. Hill has had several partners, but it is they and not he that have been "silent." He has not only edited the paper unaided, but at the same time has managed all the details of a thriving printing business until recently when his eldest son has joined him in the local work.

Mr. Hill was early married. He has a charming home, and four healthy, handsome children. He likes a hand at whist and a good horse, one of his own being an ideal roadster. He and his wife are active in society and no one who has enjoyed their hospitality will ever forget its heartiness. He takes a public-spirited part in all the questions that affect his countryside, and no small share of the work. Were it not for his deafness there is probably no place in the call of his townsmen that he would not at some time be asked to fill.

Altogether, Mr. Hill must be regarded as a noteworthy example of what a high plane can be reached by a man having health, energy, common sense and elevated principles, in spite of the obstacle of total deafness.

Living somewhat remote from great centers, and engaged in no work directly connected with the deaf, Mr. Hill mingles little with them. He, however, warmly cherishes the associations of his school and college life, and ascribes to the latter whatever is best in his career. He is ready to lend a hand to give the adult deaf pleasure and comfort by occasional lectures and social intercourse. He was chosen by the deaf of New England to represent them at the congress in Paris, in 1889, and was a leader in the movement that culminated in removing the word "asylum" from the title of the Hartford school.

MISS ALICE C. JENNINGS.

Alice C. Jennings, whose beautiful religious poems are so well known on both sides the water, was born in Worcester, Mass. She has spent her whole life in New England, the greater part in the vicinity of Boston, and now makes her home in the attractive suburb known as Auburndale. Her father was a clergyman of rare mental and spiritual gifts, and from both parents she inherited marked literary traits.

At the age of eight she lost her hearing through scarlet fever, and for a number of years pursued her studies at home under the loving and sympathetic guidance of her sister, a progressive, successful teacher.

When she was nineteen she entered the Horace Mann School for the Deaf, in Boston, where she remained for four years. Speech and lip-reading had never been entirely given

up, and were still further developed by the excellent instruction and practice received at this time. Indeed, these mediums of communication have never failed to serve all purposes in education and business. Higher courses in literature were taken with the aid of the "Society to Encourage Studies at Home," and the Chautauqua university. With the



MISS ALICE C. JENNINGS, Poetess and Writer, Auburndale, Mass.

former Miss Jennings was connected fifteen years, both as pupil and teacher, having under her care twenty-five or thirty ladies whom she instructed by correspondence.

She graduated in the C. L. S. C., class of 1886, and afterward took a full course in the college of English, studying for a degree.

Her work as a writer was begun in her twentieth year, and has consisted mainly of poems, of which she published a small volume in 1880.

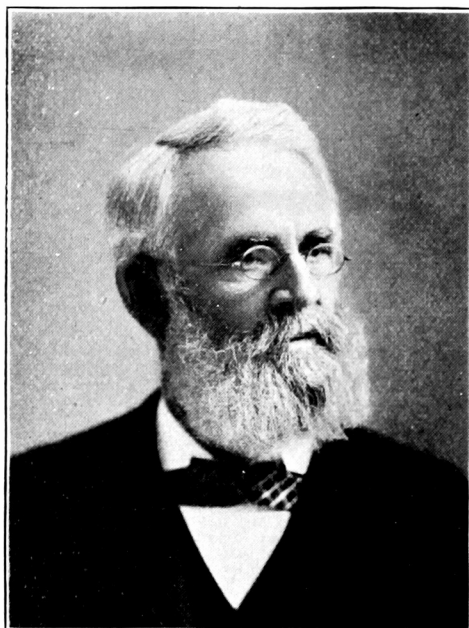
Her verses are especially noticeable for their deep, spiritual insight, and their flowing, musical rhythm. They have been widely copied in English as well as American journals. They have also appeared in various compilations, and some of them have been set to music.

For a number of years Miss Jennings wrote descriptive sketches for the Boston Evening Transcript. Her stories for children, and her essays, have brought a money equivalent,

but she has always written from love of her work, rather than from any thought of remuneration.

Like all poets, she is often called upon for vers d' occasion, and her ready, happy responses show an unusual gift in ease and grace of impromptu versification.

E. E. B.



JOHN T. TILLINGHAST, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, New Bedford, Mass.

One of the most prominent deaf men of the New England states is Mr. Tillinghast, who was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1832. An attack of scarlet fever deprived him of his hearing in his seventh year, but through the watchful care and painstaking efforts of his parents his speech was retained, and he is able to converse orally with perfect freedom to this day. His education was received at home, his father being a man of rare good judgment and a first-class business man. When Mr. Tillinghast was seventeen he was a good lip-reader, and his father, who was then in the fire insurance business, took him into his office daily, and had him set to work at something. This was to encourage his son into regular business habits, which afterward proved of such benefit to him. During such times the young deaf son was required to watch carefully the lips of all who came into the office on business, and to speak as much as possible with the people.

Mr. Tillinghast has been twice married; he married his present wife, who is a hearing lady, in 1885, and upon the

death of her parents, he was called upon to settle the estate. He married his first wife, also a hearing lady, in 1855; she died in 1882. A daughter and son, both married, were the results of the first marriage.

After his first marriage, the insurance business increased, and his services having become valuable, his father, in order to retain him, allowed him to act independently as an agent for the company.

The service of a justice of the peace being often needed in connection with the business, in 1868 he was commissioned to act in that capacity, discharging his duties so well that in 1869 he was also appointed a commissioner to qualify civil officers, which he now holds.

Previous to his marriage he had taken no special interest in the deaf; probably because he knew none, but, seeing in the Boston papers frequent notices of their meetings, his curiosity was finally aroused, and being in Boston one Sabbath he attended their service. Although he could not understand their signs, he was so much interested in them as a people that later he attended their service, where he was introduced to several of their number. Soon after that he found a deaf and dumb boy in his own city—John H. Reache, a pupil of the New York institute. Meeting the boy often during vacation, he learned from him many signs, gradually becoming more and more permanently identified with the class.

The constant widening of their business circle necessitated a good deal of travel, so that Mr. Tillinghast has had a full share of narrow escapes from sudden death—was kicked down a flight of steps by an unruly ox, run away with six times by horses, was on a railroad train when a collision occurred, and on a steamboat which exploded its boiler; but during several months labor as a fireman was not hurt in any way.

As his father advanced in years he entrusted to his deaf son the entire management of his private business, in 1876, the year in which he died, confiding to his care his mother and appointing him sole executor of the estate and trustee for two other persons under his will. He was also previously appointed trustee for three other persons. Now, at the age of sixty-five, in addition to all these home responsibilities, we find him a member of the Society of Friends, and member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a commissioner to qualify civil officers.

He has served as president of the New England Gallaudet Association for twelve years, and obtained for that body a bequest of \$1,500. He was the custodian of the fund for fourteen years, paying a good rate of interest on the same.

He still takes much interest in the deaf of New England, and has entertained at his pleasant home many of the most intelligent ones.

Speaking of his business prosperity to a friend he once said: "I attribute my success in life to the judicious management and wise advice of my father. He always took pains to explain to me the whys and wherefores of things, bade me be honest and just in all my dealings, pointed out to me prominent business men, telling me what he knew of their early struggles, and repeatedly told me that whenever I was in doubt about anything I should take the advice of others who knew more about the matter than I. This I have done and have never regretted the doing."

Mr. Tillinghast's opinion on the subject of articulation is condensed but clear. "If the mutes would use fewer signs and spell more they would improve in language and express their thoughts and feelings much better." That he himself has, without the aid of signs, gained a large command of language is forcibly proven by his presidential address to the New England Gallaudet Association Convention, delivered at its last meeting in Boston, September, 1880. That address was throughout a masterful expose of intelligent thought, legal knowledge, and general business ability, coupled with a firm determination to maintain truth and right.

CHARLES W. THUMITH, Designer, Newburyport, Mass.

Charles W. Thumith was born in Queens county, New Brunswick. At two and a half years of age he was left deaf by scarlet fever. He attended the school for the deaf in Halifax, Nova Scotia, until his parents moved to Massachusetts. Soon after coming to the United States he entered the American School for the Deaf at Hartford, Conn., from which school he was graduated in 1892. Soon after his graduation he secured a place in the silver factory of the Towle Manufacturing Co., Newburyport, Mass., as a designer, where he is still employed.

He has designed and placed on the market in his own name a souvenir spoon in honor of Rev. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, the founder of the first school for the deaf in America. At the upper part of the handle of the spoon is displayed a full relief bust of Gallaudet, the features being accurately reproduced. On the shank or narrow portion of the handle, and running down, are the letters "Gallaudet." The outline of the handle is original and graceful.

MICHIGAN.



F. H. FLINT, Editor and Publisher, Augusta, Mich.

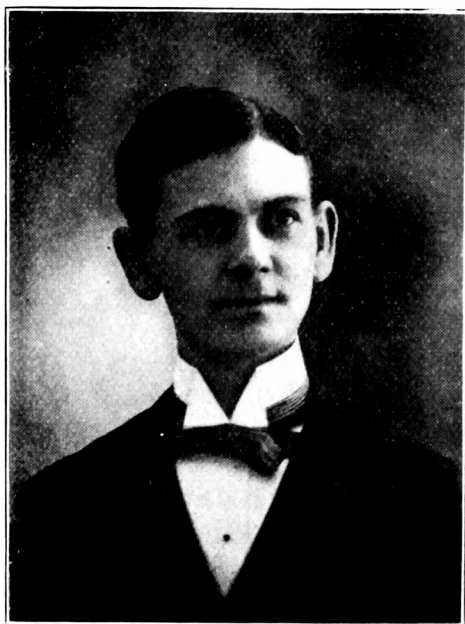
Mr. Flint was educated at the Michigan School for the Deaf, and, in 1894, was married to Miss Lizzie E. Lothschitz by the Rev. A. M. Mann. He first started a newspaper at Hickory Corners, Mich., and later moved it to Hastings, same state, the name of the paper being the Barry County Democrat. He left to take the Sunfield News, which he published for fourteen months, when he sold out, and, in connection with another gentleman, bought the Augusta Times. This was in 1894. The paper with which he is at present connected is a live one with a rapidly increasing circulation. Mr. Flint became deaf when about three years old.

CHARLES A. GUMAER.

Born on July 18, 1866, the subject of this sketch became deaf at the age of six years, but has ever since retained his speech, though not to the extent of being readily understood by strangers. He attended school at the Michigan School for the Deaf in 1876, but his eyes troubled him so much that he was compelled to leave school in 1883, before completing the course of study. He received treatment for his eyes in New York City, got cured, and returned to Grand Rapids and took to the printing trade, the rudiments of which he had learned at school.

He was admitted a member of Typographical Union No. 39, in 1885, and went to Memphis, Tenn., for a short time, and then returned to Grand Rapids. He worked nights on all

daily papers, principally The Herald, the leading paper of the city. When the "Rogers" machines were introduced in the above named office he was assigned to one, which he successfully handled until the machines were removed. In 1894 Mergenthaler's Linotype machines were put in. The intricacies of the machine were apparently so perplexing as to require the attention of men in full possession of all their

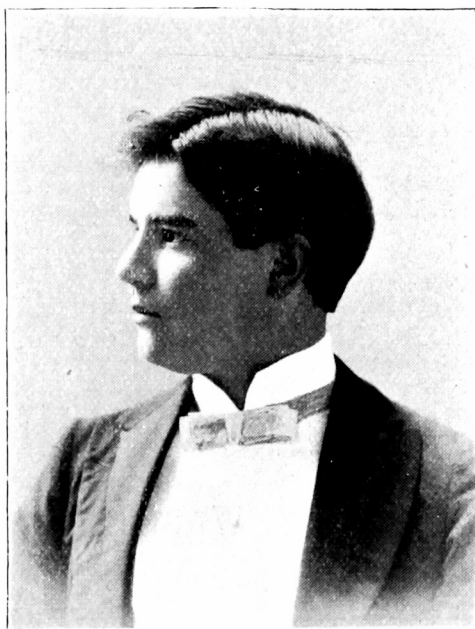


CHARLES A. GUMAER, Typesetting Machine Operator, Grand Rapids, Mich.

faculties. For a time it seemed as though Mr. Gumaer would have to give up the trade altogether. But, after several consultations between themselves, Mr. E. D. Conger, proprietor and manager of The Herald, and Mr. Charles Williams, the foreman, decided to give him a chance on one of the machines. The result: He has retained the position ever since. In 1896 he was transferred to the day force where every operator looks after his own machine. The following testimonial shows the esteem in which he is held by his employer:

"I am pleased to number Charles Gumaer as an attache of The Herald. A more honest, faithful and conscientious employe could not be wished for. He is thoroughly competent, too, and his record for efficiency as an operator of Mergenthaler machines is far above the average. With the exception of one or two "swifts" his record is as good as the best of his associates. E. D. Conger, Secy. and Mgr., The Herald.

Mr. Gumaer is mostly a self-educated man, of pleasant countenance and address, well liked by his fellow workmen. He is secretary and treasurer of The Herald "Chapel," and a member of the Grand Fraternity of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he married Miss Margaret L. Kennedy, of Mount Morris, Mich., who had been a teacher in the Iowa School for the Deaf previous to her marriage. A bright girl, Helen Louise, six years old, and a baby boy, Albert Kent, are their children.



ALBERT G. KENT, Traveling Salesman, Wisconsin Chair Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Albert Graham Kent, born at Flushing, Mich., May 12, 1870, moved with his parents to St. Louis, Mich. He lost his hearing at the age of three years, from congestion of the brain; entered the school at Flint in 1879, graduating in 1887; spent one year in preparing for college at Washington; changed his mind; ultimately came to Grand Rapids, early in 1889, and was apprenticed to Long & Co., upholsterers, for six months. His father established a wholesale and retail business, known as the Star Furniture Co. Mr. Kent was foreman of the upholstering department. In 1891 the firm dissolved partnership, and his father went into the wholesale upholstering business, taking young Kent as partner, the firm being known as S. M. Kent & Son. The father traveled and the son staid at home and looked after every detail of the business. The depression of the times sent the factory to the wall in 1894.

In January, 1895, young Kent accepted the position of foreman of the Grand Rapids Mattress Co. In 1897 he was offered a position as traveling salesman for the Illinois Parlor Furniture Co., of Chicago, which position he retained until this year, when he resigned to accept a position as traveling salesman for the Wisconsin Chair Co. As a commercial traveling man, Mr. Kent seems to have found his vocation. Pencil and pad are his means of conversation. Aside from his business ability, his good appearance and polished manners may have contributed to make his success more certain. Below is his business card:

A. G. Kent

We make more Fancy Rockers than any other two factories in the world, and necessarily must give better values ...

The Only Successful  Selling 

WISCONSIN CHAIR CO.

PT. WASHINGTON,

THE LINE THAT REQUIRES NO TALK.

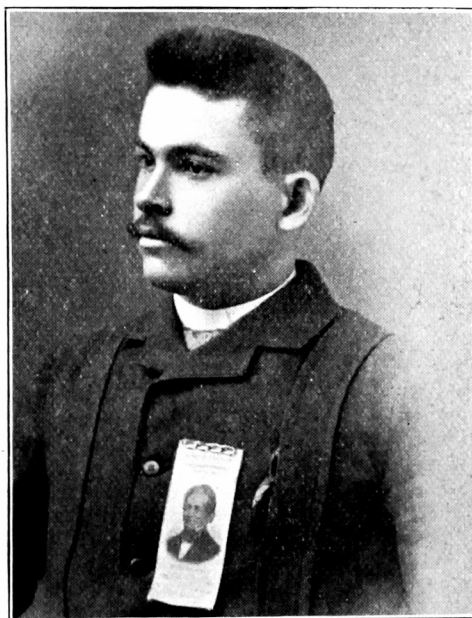
WISCONSIN.

MINNESOTA.

J. B. A. BENOIT.

Mr. Benoit is a French Canadian, having been born in Canada August 23, 1866. Becoming deaf at the age of sixteen years, he removed with his parents to Massachusetts, where he secured employment in a cotton factory. After a year's residence he removed with his parents to Benson, Minn., and in March, 1887, he was sent to the state school for the deaf at Faribault. Two years later he left school, after having gained a fair knowledge of the English language. He learned the photographer's trade and, after a little practical experience in that line, his father set him up in business in Bellingham, Minn. He prospered at his trade, and was doing very well, when an unfortunate fire destroyed one half of the town. This ruined his business, and he had to seek new quarters. He went to Benson, purchased a place for a

thousand dollars, and opened up a new business for himself. This was the making, repairing and selling of bicycles. Mr. Benson is a skilled mechanic, and he himself made a gasoline engine which supplies his establishment with power. He



J. B. A. BENOIT, Bicycle Manufacturer and Dealer in Bicycle Sundries, Benson, Minn.

manufactures bicycles which sell for as high as \$75. He repairs almost anything, including fire-arms, sewing machines, etc., and is prosperous.

On August 20, 1893, he was married to a hearing lady, who speaks and writes both French and English. They have two bright children.

OLOF HANSON.

Olof Hanson was born in Fjelkinge, in southern Sweden, in 1862. His father was a well-to-do farmer, county official, and railroad director. In 1874 the family had made arrangements to go to America, where a farm had been purchased. But the father was taken sick and died, and the trip was postponed till the following year, when they came to Minnesota and settled near Willmar.

He lost his hearing two weeks after coming to this country, and, as the story may be of interest to some, we will relate it in some detail:

Like most boys, Olof, or Ola, as his name was spelled in



OLOF HANSON, M. A., Architect, Faribault, Minn.

Sweden, was fond of out-door recreation, and in winter snow-balling and skating were favorite amusements. The boys vied with one another as to who could cross on the thinnest ice. Breaking through and getting wet was a frequent occurrence, which, however, was studiously concealed from kind parents. It was his ambition, like that of many other boys, to become hardy and strong by exposure. His cousins, who wore rubbers when playing in the wet snow, were looked upon as effeminate tenderlings. As a consequence of this constant exposure and carelessness, he almost always had a "bad cold."

Deafness came first in one ear, and, a year later, in the other. The first occurred in Sweden. Returning from school one day in the teeth of a bitterly cold snowstorm, his ears

were frozen. On reaching home, instead of telling anybody, and having proper precautions taken, he went to the stove to thaw them out. They thawed—and swelled! His hearing was impaired, and that of one ear was permanently lost.

The hearing of the other was lost a few days after coming to Minnesota. He slept near an open window, and one night there was a cold draught. On awakening the next morning he felt dizzy and could not hear so well as usual. He was taken to town to see a doctor. During the drive of seven miles the dizziness diminished, but the deafness increased, and was almost total by the time the doctor was reached. No sickness or further illness attended.

Everybody supposed that it was only temporary, and that the hearing would soon be restored. He was placed under treatment, first by a local doctor and later by the best specialists in the state, but without result. They did not say that the case was incurable, yet no one was able to produce any improvement.

While the exact cause of deafness has not been definitely stated by any one, and the records of the Minnesota School for the Deaf give it as "unknown," yet there is little doubt that the carelessness during boyhood was, at least indirectly, responsible for it. If any parents who may read this have boys who are ambitious to become hardy in the same manner as above described they will do well to watch them closely. Since becoming deaf, Mr. Hanson has had more respect for rubbers and overcoats than he had before.

Before becoming deaf he attended public schools in Sweden. In 1878 he entered the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, and graduated in 1881. Then he entered Gallaudet college at Washington and graduated in 1886 at the head of the second largest class in the history of the college up to that time.

After graduating he entered the office of Hodgson & Son, architects, Minneapolis, and remained with this firm in their Minneapolis and Omaha offices until 1889, when he made a trip to Europe for professional study. About ten months were spent abroad, during which he visited England, Scotland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Returning in 1890 he secured a position with Wilson Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, who were then making plans for the new Pennsylvania School for the Deaf at Mt. Airy, and for nearly a year he was engaged on the plans for these extensive buildings.

In 1891 he returned to Minnesota and worked at his profession in Duluth and Minneapolis. For about two years he

taught in the school for the deaf at Faribault. But, being resolved to follow his chosen profession of architecture, he opened an office in Faribault, where he has been engaged in business on his own account for about three years. Among the buildings erected from his plans are: The North Dakota School for the Deaf; a boys' dormitory building at the Kendall school, Washington, D. C.; one building for the State School for Feeble-minded at Faribault; residences for Dr. J. L. Noyes, Faribault, for Mr. J. C. Howard, Duluth, and half a dozen others in Faribault and elsewhere; also six brick stores and business blocks in Faribault and other places; and a hotel for the Orinoco company in Venezuela, S. A.

At present—1898—besides other work, he is engaged on a public school building for the city of Faribault, which was won in competition with about twenty architects.

Mr. Hanson uses speech in his business intercourse. While he can read speech to a limited extent, he has never been able to attain enough proficiency to make it a reliable means of communication. His customers generally write to him, and he has a hearing assistant who occasionally acts as interpreter. But quite a number of those with whom his business brings him in contact can use the manual alphabet, and many learn it when they find out how easily it can be learned.

Mr. Hanson is a pleasant and cultured gentleman, with more than the average business ability possessed by the deaf as a class, and his success in his chosen work is a cause of much rejoicing among his friends. He is regarded as one of the most distinguished of deaf graduates.

JAY COOKE HOWARD.

The subject of this sketch was born at Superior, Wis., May 25, 1872. When he was one year old the family moved to a farm in Chisago county, Minnesota, where they lived five years, going thence to Duluth in 1878.

Jay C. attended the public schools for a little less than two years, until the loss of his hearing occurred, in 1880. Two years later he entered the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, whence he graduated at the head of his class in 1889. A few weeks later, at Washington, he passed with credit the examination for admission to Gallaudet College. Ill health kept him at home for one year. In 1890 he took up his college course and went through it, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895. During his course at Gallaudet he was a leading exponent of "college spirit" of the right kind. He was a member of the first editorial board,



JAY COOKE HOWARD, B. A., of J. D. Howard & Co., Duluth, Minn.

and, later, editor-in-chief, of the Buff and Blue. He was a lover of athletics, and as captain of the college foot ball eleven, with slender material to choose from, he produced as well-trained and disciplined a body of gridiron heroes as could be found.

Upon leaving college, although he had the means to enjoy some leisure, such a thing was not to his taste, so he purchased a half interest in the investment banking firm of J. D. Howard & Co., of Duluth, where he is now doing yeoman service in helping to build up the reputation of the firm for reliability and integrity.

In December, 1896, Mr. Howard was united in marriage to Miss Minnie G. Mickle, of Paterson, N. J. The romance

thus culminating began at Gallaudet, while both were students there. Mr. Howard brought his bride to a lovely home on the lake shore at Duluth—a house built from plans and specifications furnished by Mr. Olof Hanson, which is pronounced one of the best built houses in Duluth. To this home there came, only a few months ago, a little daughter to bless and to brighten.

Mr. Howard has a very intense nature. He thinks deeply, he feels deeply, and he acts in proportion. When he goes in for a thing, he goes, as the good dog Rover did, “all over.” There isn’t a better fellow to camp out with. He can put up a tent in half the time another would pull it down. He can cut wood for the camp fire in such approved style that one feels inclined to let him do it all himself. At frying trout he can beat Delmonico.

Mr. Howard is a reader and a lover of books. His private library cannot be beaten, for its size, in selection and binding, by any library in Duluth.



ANTON SCHROEDER, Inventor and Manufacturer, St. Paul, Minn.

Brain fever caused the deafness of the above young man when he was four years of age. In 1877 he was sent to the Minnesota School for the Deaf and graduated in 1886. During the summer of that year he had a private teacher, under whom he remained until the following fall, when he entered St. John’s university, Collegeville, Minn. (a university for the

hearing), and graduated from the commercial department of the college the following year. After completing his business course he continued his studies in the classical department for about three years and a half, when he had to go home on account of the death of his mother. Soon afterward he came into possession of quite a fortune, and since then he has been looking after his own business affairs, such as real estate, mortgages and rents.

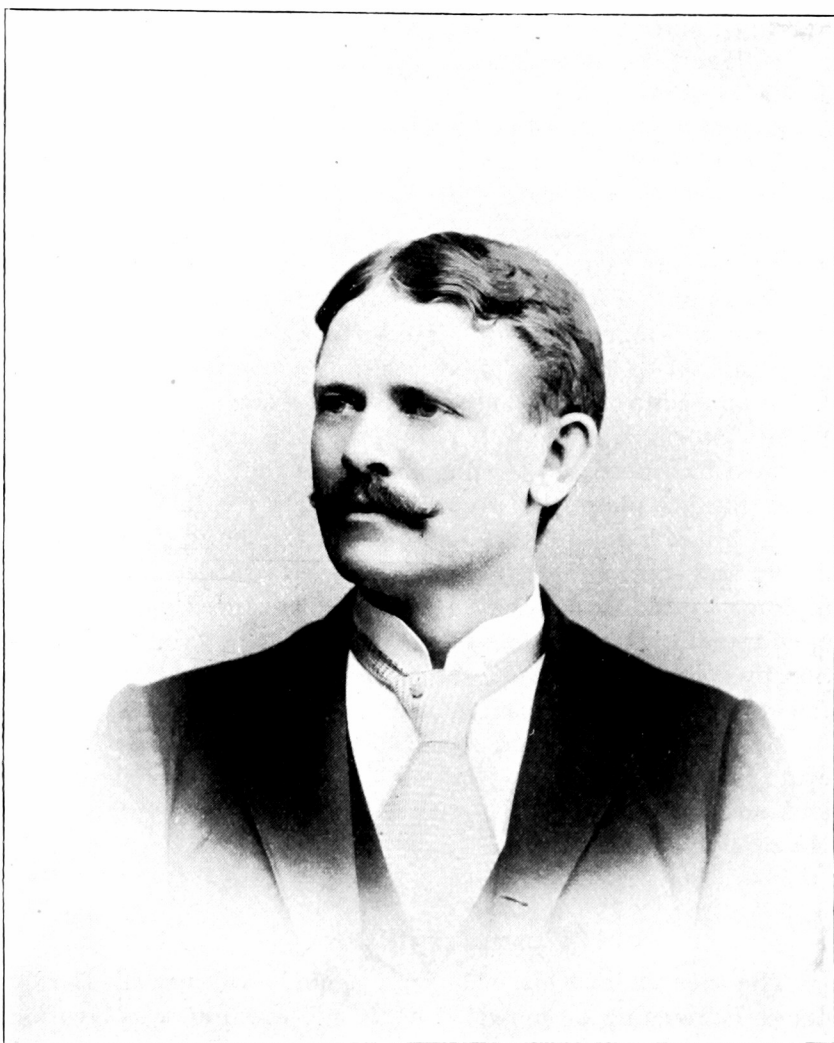
It was only a few years ago that he began his career as an inventor and manufacturer. He owns a few patents and they have proved to be very good, yielding a comfortable income. He manufactures what are known in trade as "Schroeder's Patent Storm Sash and Screen Hinge Hangers," and the business has increased to such an extent that he contemplates enlarging his plant the present year. In the fall of 1897 his patent hinge hangers were exhibited at the State Fair of Minnesota and some time afterward he was awarded a fine large diploma by the managers. He has also invented a curtain for open street cars which has been pronounced a valuable invention by competent judges. It is being given a trial by one of the street railway companies of St. Paul.

Mr. Schroeder served as president of the St. Paul Deaf-Mute Society for seven years, and recently organized a religious society in connection with a Catholic church of his city. He rarely uses his voice.

JAMES LEWIS SMITH.

The bearer of this well-known and widespread family name, betokening an honest if not a noble origin, was born on a farm in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and on a farm he lived and labored until he arrived at manhood. March 15, 1862, ushered him into the world, a trifle too late to take part in the battle of Antietam, though he has been known to say that he crowed lustily when the news of the Union victory came.

When he was three years old the family immigrated to Minnesota in a "prairie schooner," settling in Fillmore county. He was sent to a nearby public school, where he got a pretty good start on the road to knowledge before deafness overtook him. This latter event happened when he was a little past eight years of age, and was caused by brain fever. With his hearing gone, the loneliness of his existence inclined him to reading as a solace. He became an omnivorous reader. There was little to satisfy him in the farmhouse, where poverty was an unwelcome resident for many years. When he was only



JAMES LEWIS SMITH, M. A., Teacher and Editor, Faribault, Minn.

ten or eleven he had read the "Life of Louis Kossuth," and might often be seen prone on the floor, buried deep in a ponderous volume of Flavius Josephus.

In the fall of 1873 he was entered as a pupil in the Minnesota School for the Deaf. After a five-year course he graduated. The following fall he entered Gallaudet college. He finished his course there in 1883, taking the valedictory, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was supplemented in 1888 by the Master's degree. Upon leaving college he became a teacher in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, at Delavan. He resigned after one year to accept a position as private tutor to Mr. Charles Thompson, of St. Paul. With Mr. Thompson he spent a winter in the south and did considerable traveling.

In the fall of 1885, Mr. George Wing, teacher of the first class in the Minnesota School for the Deaf and editor of the *Companion*, resigned to take a more lucrative position at Jacksonville. Mr. Smith was offered his place and accepted it. He has held it ever since. For two years—the last of Dr. Noyes' superintendency—Mr. Smith was principal of the school, being relieved of his duties as teacher. Upon Dr. Noyes' retirement, he resigned the principalship, which he had always understood was to be but temporary.

In 1887 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Katie Thabes, of Brainerd, Minn. In 1894 the state of his wife's health obliged him to ask for leave of absence. He took her to Arizona, but to no purpose. She died there one month after leaving Minnesota. In 1895 he was married again, to Miss Maria Peterson, of Clarksville, Ia.

At the Convention of Instructors of the Deaf in Flint, Mich., in the summer of 1895, Mr. Smith was elected treasurer and discharged the duties of the office with satisfaction to everybody.

One who knows him intimately has the following to say of him:

"I have known Mr. Smith from boyhood, and in varied relations to myself, both personal and official. I consider him a Christian gentleman of high standing in all which that implies. He is a man in whom you can trust and not be disappointed; he is one of whom you can say much and never regret having said it. As a teacher of the deaf he ranks among the highest and his work already speaks for itself."

A. R. SPEAR.

Mr. Spear was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1860, and removed with his parents to a farm in Iowa in 1869; thence to Minneapolis in 1870. In 1871 Mr. Spear became deaf from an attack of spinal meningitis, and three years later entered the Minnesota School for the Deaf at Faribault, where he graduated in 1878. He worked at the tailoring trade for a while in Minneapolis and St. Paul and entered Gallaudet college in 1879, where he remained a year. He secured a position in the United States Census Office at Washington, being the first deaf man from Minneapolis to receive an appointment in the department at Washington.

Returning to Minneapolis in 1882 he secured an appointment as clerk in the post-office of that city, and so remained until 1889. By this time he had worked up to the position of head clerk in the city distribution department. In 1889 he



A. R. SPEAR, Envelope Manufacturer, Minneapolis, Minn.

resigned his position, went to North Dakota, and founded the North Dakota School for the Deaf at Devil's Lake, and was appointed superintendent thereof. He conducted the school with credit to himself and the state for five years and then resigned. During his superintendency his wife was matron of the school for two years.

He returned to Minneapolis in 1895 and started a movement for the establishment of a day school for the deaf of that city, and succeeded in having a school opened, but was not appointed principal. As Mr. Spear possessed marked ability as an educator of the deaf, this was much regretted by his friends, who were not surprised to learn that the school, after two years' trial, proved a failure and was discontinued.

In 1890 Mr. Spear invented and patented a merchandise mailing envelope, and secured another patent in 1893. He sold the first patent, but retained the second and began the manufacture of the "Spear envelope" in 1895, with a hearing man as partner, under the firm name of the Spear-Heywood Envelope Company. In 1897 the firm introduced new and costly machinery, built especially for their use in the manufacture of their envelopes. Another partner has since been admitted and the present name of the firm is the Spear Safety Envelope Company. The business is being conducted in the city of Minneapolis.

In 1884 Mr. Spear married Miss Julia Halverson, a graduate of the Minnesota School for the Deaf, and they have three children. Mr. Spear always talks orally in communicating with the hearing. He is a firm believer in the combined system of teaching the deaf. He has had a more varied experience than perhaps any other deaf person, and seems capable of making a success at almost anything he takes hold of.

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MISS AGATHA M. TIEGEL.

This lady, who has charge of the Children's Department of the Companion and displays such good judgment in her selections, was born in Pittsburg, Pa., September 14, 1873. She was a sickly child and lost her hearing at seven years from spinal meningitis; but after this affliction she became a remarkably strong and healthy girl and has continued so to the present. She received no instruction previous to her deafness, but after it occurred she was sent to a German school with her eldest sister, but was rejected. Then her devoted mother took it upon herself to begin her instruction, which was carried on for some time. At the age of nine she was sent with her next youngest sister to St. Mary's Academy, a private Catholic school in Pittsburg under the control of the Sisters of Mercy. For several weeks her instruction consisted in gazing at the four walls of the school-room and amusing herself in various ways. Finally her case attracted the attention of the mother superior, who interested herself in her and personally undertook her instruction. The good woman procured a primer and bade her willing pupil learn, partly by lip-reading, partly by natural signs, but chiefly by writing. At the end of a year Miss Tiegel was in the fourth reader and knew something of grammar (which she was destined to make such good use of in the columns of the Companion years afterward), geography and arithmetic. At this stage of her education Miss Tiegel naturally became sensitive as to her deafness

in a class of hearing pupils and declined longer to remain a pupil.

After leaving the academy Miss Tiegel remained at home and became an omnivorous reader, going through, at the age of eleven, such standard works as Scott's, Dickens' and many others. In the fall of 1886, when she was thirteen, she entered



MISS AGATHA M. TIEGEL, B. A. Teacher, Faribault, Minn.

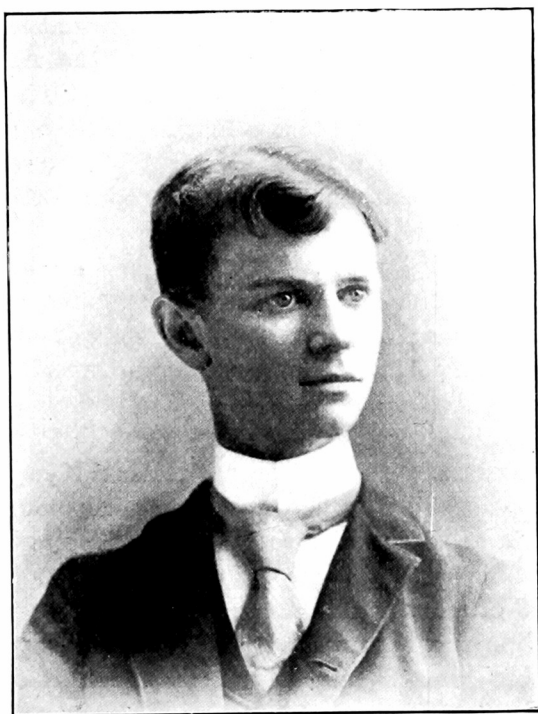
the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Edgewood Park, Pa., where she remained two terms. Through the kindness and encouragement of Mr. B. R. Allabough, one of the teachers of the school there, she was enabled to enter Gallaudet college in 1888, joining the class of 1893. She graduated in that year and was immediately appointed a teacher in the Minnesota School for the Deaf.

CADWALLADER L. WASHBURN.

This young man, the son of a famous man, was born in Minneapolis, Minn., October 31, 1866. His father was a merchant miller, but afterward entered political life, and ultimately became United States Senator from Minnesota. Young Washburn received his elementary education in the Minnesota School for the Deaf, passing from that to the Introductory class of Gallaudet college in 1884. He graduated from the college in 1890 with the degree of B. A.

He was not deaf from birth and still retained his speech; he had been previously trained in a public school for the deaf, and found it less difficult to adapt himself to the peculiar social relations and disquieting environment of the college life. He was a hardworking student, painstaking in his preparation, exacting in his desire to understand.

Toward the latter part of his course he became especially interested in entomology. His investigations and essays upon subjects connected with this science, and the collections of insects that he made during the holiday excursions into the country round about Washington, attracted the attention and



CADWALLADER L. WASHBURN, B. A., Artist, Minneapolis, Minn.

warm commendation of members of the faculty. It was then thought that his life would be given to the investigation of some branch of this science.

He had up to this time, so far as his teachers and associates knew, given no evidence whatever of the possession of any artistic talent. Now, however, his interest in entomology awakened in him a desire to be able to execute pictorial illustrations of his essays on insects. He therefore took art lessons and soon acquired considerable facility in making water-color sketches of insects from life.

Toward the end of his college life, when he thought it necessary to decide upon some profession, he seems to have been so far encouraged by this success in drawing that he decided to pursue architecture. He was, no doubt, largely influenced in this decision by the example of his friend, Olof Hanson. He therefore, after graduation, began a course in that art in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here he remained two years, and his customary industry and perseverance were bringing him large measure of success when he found that his eyes were badly affected. The exacting minuteness and accuracy of architectural drawings seemed to be the cause. He was compelled to abandon architecture, and chose drawing as the profession next best suited for him.

He proceeded to New York City, joined the Art Students' League, and in severe competitive examinations among the seven hundred members of the league, won a place in the "Life Class." Here he worked as only a Washburn can work, spending even his vacations on sketching tours with Mr. Chase, his instructor.

When, two years ago, Mr. Chase gave up his classes in New York and went abroad, young Washburn accompanied him, and has since been studying in Europe and Northern African countries, under his supervision. One of the products of the stay in Africa is the study of a Moor by Washburn, which was exhibited last year at the Salon in Paris. He had executed a landscape in oil before he left New York which attracted considerable notice and favorable comment. His latest work is an Oriental street scene, exhibited at the Art Institute in Chicago. The papers of that city spoke favorably of its method of treatment.

Mr. Washburn is at present in Europe studying the masters and perfecting himself in detail. His teachers consider him one of the most promising of the younger generation of painters.

MISSISSIPPI.

ALBERT W. BRUNSON.

Albert W. Brunson, who was born near Coatsburg, Ill., October 15, 1866, became deaf at the age of nine years. Since that time, till he reached the age of eighteen, he spent his boyhood days on a farm with his parents in Nodaway county, Missouri. At that age he went to Fulton, Mo., where he entered the Missouri Institution for the Deaf, remaining in school for four years, in which time he finished the course laid out by the institution.

On leaving school he, with a younger brother, engaged in the publication of a newspaper called the Quitman Record, at Quitman, Mo., of which he was publisher and business manager. After one year he sold his interest in the paper to enter greener pasture. In order to accomplish this he purchased a half interest in the Maitland (Mo.) Herald, then one of the leading papers in that section of Holt county, Missouri. After



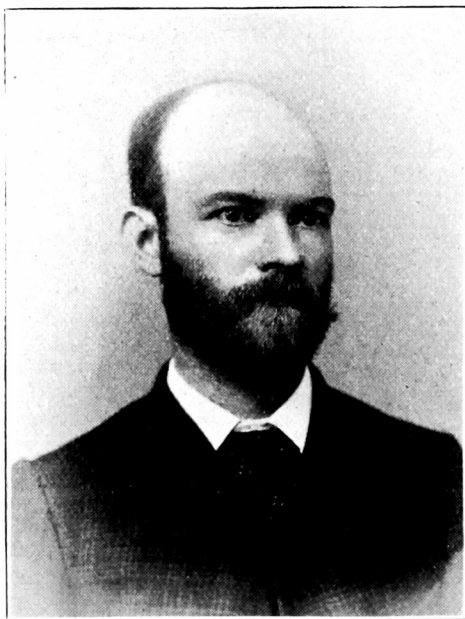
ALBERT W. BRUNSON, Editor and Publisher, Heidelberg, Miss.

a while he found that he could dispose of the plant at quite a profit, which he did, and returned to Quitman, Mo., where he became foreman of the Quitman Record, which position he held for over a year. Then, seeing an offer to act as editor of the Forest City (Mo.) Independent, he resigned his position there and accepted the one at Forest City.

At the death of the proprietor of the Independent the plant was sold to some other party, thus throwing Mr. Brunson out of employment. He returned to his home in Nodaway county, Missouri, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for a year. In the fall of 1896 he entered the race for the nomination of assessor for Green township, in the same county, there being three candidates. Though defeated, he secured an equal number of votes that the other candidate did. In the spring of the same year he received a call to go to Hattiesburg, Miss., and act as foreman of the Hattiesburg Day-Book-

Gazette, one of the leading papers in that section. Accepting this position he went there, but had hardly done anything before he was stricken down with a severe attack of typhoid fever, which threw him out of employment for three or four months. Upon recovering he went to Lake Como, Miss. There he had full management of the Lake Como Printing Company's office for one year. In the winter of 1897, he became publisher and business manager of what was known as the Lake Como Argus, one of the brightest little sheets in the whole section.

Mr. Brunson talks freely and is readily understood by all.



CHARLES S. DEEM, Teacher and Editor, Jackson, Miss.

The young man who edits the Mississippi Voice was born in Ohio, March 8, 1861. He lost his hearing in 1873, having previously attended the district school several years; entered the Ohio institution in December, 1873, and graduated valedictorian in 1880. He then entered Gallaudet college in the fall of '80. On account of failing health he left college at the close of the junior year and spent a year in California and another year on cattle ranges in Colorado and New Mexico.

We next find him in the office of the Durango (Colo.) Daily Idea. From time to time he filled every position on the paper, from "devil" up. For nearly two years he served as telegraph editor and local reporter. Mr. Deem is of the opinion that he

could not have held the reporting part of the work a week anywhere except in the west—and the west is where the deaf are given a chance—or anywhere else if not well known in the town. In Durango he found little difficulty; he had to do little more than walk about and try to make himself agreeable, and the people would help him out with all the news going on; and from the notes thus collected in his rounds of the city he could make assortments and write them out at the office. He once, however, surprised "the old man" and himself, too, by reporting a murder trial. The chief always attended to such things, but one day he was unable to get away from the office, and, as Mr. Deem happened to be the only assistant on the staff, he detailed him. He has since thought it was done as a joke, but at that time he regarded it as an imposed trust. He wandered into the court-room as a matter of course, and when court was adjourned the clerk cheerfully put the proceedings at his disposal.

The change in proprietorship of the Idea and consequent change in the "staff" set Mr. Deem adrift. He returned to Ohio, but continued with the "art preservative," with which he has been connected in one way or another for twelve years. In 1889 he was appointed editor of the Voice and instructor in printing at the Mississippi school. In 1894 he was placed in the literary department as teacher of the high class in addition to his duties as editor, both of which positions he holds at the present time. He married a Mississippi girl and has two "feminine gems," as he calls them.

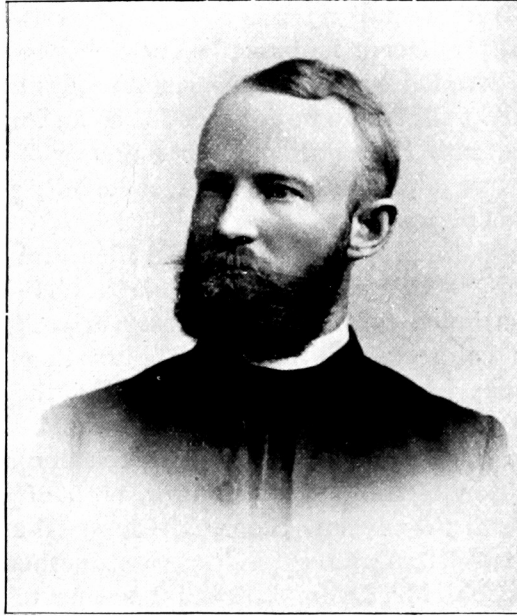
As to speech, Mr. Deem talks and seems to be readily understood, and yet he does not use it generally, except when he has to do with those who are intimates. In business, as a rule, he uses pencil and pad.

GEORGE F. TRIPP, Instructor in Cabinet Making, Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Tripp was educated in the Michigan School for the Deaf, graduating in 1895. While a pupil he took great interest in cabinet making and applied himself zealously to his trade. In June, 1897, he accepted a position as instructor of cabinet making in the school over which Mr. J. R. Dobyns presides. He was born in Detroit, Mich., May 22, 1874, and became deaf when one year old. He is the youngest foreman of any shop of our schools for the deaf.

MISSOURI.

An example of what tireless ambition can accomplish is furnished in the life of Mr. Cloud, who rose from the position of boys' supervisor to that of principal of a school for the deaf, and who subsequently, in addition to this position, became pastor of a mission for the deaf in the city where he resides. Deprived of hearing when about seven years of age, he continued to attend the public school of his place till he was fourteen years, and was then sent to the Illinois Institution for the



REV. JAMES H. CLOUD, M. A., Principal, St. Louis Public School for the Deaf.

Deaf and Dumb, being admitted to the academic department. This was in 1876. Graduating from the Illinois institution four years later, he entered Gallaudet college in the fall of 1880, but only remained until February of the following year, a severe cold which he had contracted compelling him to give up his studies and return home. Having regained his health he returned to college in January, 1882, and graduated in June, 1886. When he was seven years of age his father died and Mr. Cloud was on this account obliged to devise means of self-support while a college student. He employed his time during four successive vacations by working on the farm of the Soldiers' Home in Washington, and at one time was employed as janitor of the gymnasium of the college. He was thus enabled to pay for all his college expenses and to save quite a sum besides.

While a student of Gallaudet college he became interested in the Episcopal church, with especial reference to its form of worship, as well as to the claims of the church, and in 1884 (two years before graduation) he was confirmed by Bishop Randolph, of Virginia. Near the spring of the year of his graduation he started a bible class for the deaf of the city of Washington, this being his first work in the Episcopal church.

After graduating from college he was appointed supervisor of boys at the school of his alma mater for one year, resigning to become instructor of gymnastics and physical training in the same school. To perfect himself in this latter branch of work he attended the summer school of physical training at Chautauqua, N. Y., in 1887, and in the summer of 1888 attended the physical training school of Harvard university. He resigned his position in the Illinois institution in February, 1890, to become an assistant to the Rev. J. M. Koehler, of Philadelphia, in the work of the Episcopal church, but remained in his new field of labor only seven months. He was offered and accepted the principalship of the St. Louis Public School for the Deaf in the fall of 1890, a position he has since retained with great credit to himself and the school over which he presides.

In January, 1893, the bishop of Missouri, in consideration of the excellent progress Mr. Cloud had made in his studies and his work in the church, advanced him to the priesthood, he having previously been a deacon. Since 1890 Mr. Cloud has been the minister of St. Thomas' Mission of St. Louis, besides doing occasional missionary work at other places. He has served as delegate of Illinois to the Paris Congress of the Deaf (1889) and as president of the Alumni Association of the Illinois State School for the Deaf. Personally, he is a man of pleasing manners, and is renowned for his clear and forcible delivery of signs. His wife, by whom he has had three children, was formerly Miss Lulu O. Herdman, a graduate of the Illinois school, who attended Gallaudet college up to the junior year, and who married him in 1892. His birth occurred April 26, 1862, at Chambersburg, Ind. Although semi-deaf, Mr. Cloud does not talk freely with those whom he meets, preferring his pad and pencil.

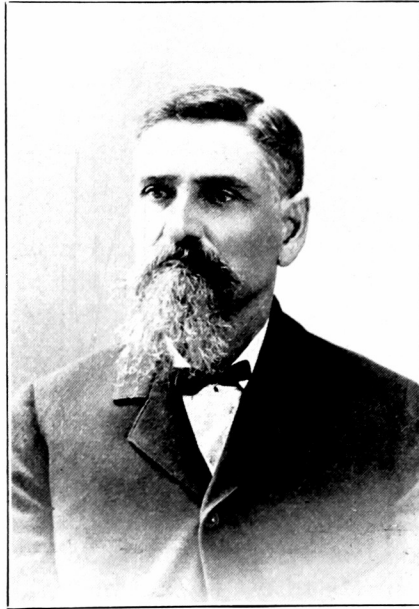
MRS. SADIE J. CORWIN, Teacher, Fulton, Mo.

At the age of ten years Mrs. Corwin lost her hearing, but she continued to attend the public schools of her native place until she was seventeen. Then she entered the Indiana Insti-

tution for the Deaf and Dumb, remaining a pupil for two years, when she was graduated. She was immediately appointed a teacher in the same school, a position she held continuously for twenty-four years.

Her success as a teacher was above the average, for in the summer of 1896 she was not only offered but strongly urged to accept the highest position ever offered a deaf woman teacher, viz., that of supervising principal of the Indiana institution at a salary of \$1,000 a year. She, however, declined the offer to accept a position in the Missouri School for the Deaf, where she is at present employed.

Mrs. Corwin's vocal powers are said to be unusually good, and she depends almost wholly on speech and lip-reading in her intercourse with the hearing world. Her husband is also a teacher in the same school.

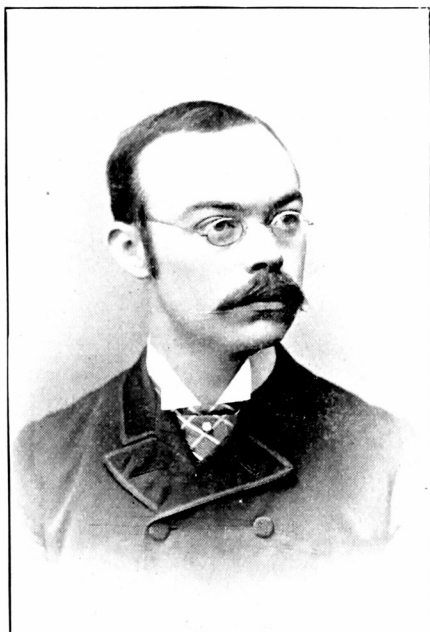


BENJAMIN T. GILKEY, Teacher, Fulton, Mo.

B. T. Gilkey was born in Mount Sterling, Ky., in 1836. His forefathers were natives of old Virginia and North Carolina. He lost his hearing in infancy. He was educated in the school for the deaf at Danville, Ky., from 1851 to 1856, and in 1857 was elected a teacher in the school for the deaf at Fulton, Mo., which place he still holds. He is the oldest teacher in the institution. His wife was a Miss Hughes, who was a teacher in the institution before her marriage.

HENRY GROSS.

Henry Gross, the teacher of language and grammar in the academic department of the Missouri School for the Deaf, at Fulton, was born in St. Louis, in October, 1865. At the age of seven he had an attack of spinal meningitis, from which he only recovered with the loss of hearing. He had previously attended two terms in the St. Louis public schools. He next had a short experience in an oral school conducted in St. Louis



HENRY GROSS, B. A., Teacher, Fulton, Mo.

by a German convert to oralism, but withdrew without having been benefited. Entering the state school in 1877, he completed the course by 1880 and left school to engage in the printer's trade. After having been in the high class of the Kendall school, at Washington, D. C., he was admitted to Gallaudet college. Having been deprived by death of his father's assistance, he literally worked his way through college and was graduated in 1888 as the valedictorian of his class. Upon his return to St. Louis he was appointed an assistant in the St. Louis Day School for the Deaf, then in charge of the late Delos A. Simpson. This position he very acceptably filled.

In January, 1889, the death of Henry Clay English having created a vacancy in the faculty of the state school, he was unanimously chosen to fill the place by the board of managers. He also succeeded to Mr. English's place as foreman of the

printing office. In 1891 he had editorial as well as mechanical control of the Missouri Deaf-Mute Record. This work was in addition to his regular duties in the school-room. In his intervals of leisure, Mr. Gross has contributed considerable matter pertaining to the deaf to the state press. Several of his papers on the work of educating the deaf have been read before the Missouri Association of Teachers. The history of the Missouri school, which forms a portion of the Columbian collection of the Histories of the American Schools for the Deaf, was written and printed by Mr. Gross. While he was librarian of the school, he classified and catalogued the library of 2,000 volumes. The Alumni association of the school was formed mainly through his efforts, and he has been its president since its formation in 1891.

He was selected as the delegate from Missouri to attend the session of the National Association of the Deaf, at Philadelphia, in 1896.

Mr. Gross has a pleasant home on the outskirts of Fulton, where he spends his leisure in poultry raising and fruit growing. He was married in 1892 to Miss Bettie Halley, who had been his classmate in the 70's. Two children have blessed the union. Mr. Gross is able to carry on conversation by oral speech, but has no ability in lip-reading outside of his family circle.



H. C. LEAKE, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hannibal, Mo.

Since Mr. Leake graduated from the Missouri school he has been engaged in the boot and shoe business and has been doing well all along. Before this he had worked extensively

in first-class shoe shops in St. Louis, Quincy, Ill., and Hannibal, so that he came to understand the business in all its details. At various times he has had a number of men working for him and has managed his business successfully. Mr. Leake's father was a wealthy farmer and stock dealer and the subject of this sketch was raised on a farm. Brain fever caused his deafness when he was eight years of age, but he can talk very well and uses his vocal organs in his business. He owned his own home in Hannibal until last May, when it was completely destroyed by fire, together with the household goods. He has since rebuilt a nice cottage and is again living comfortably with his wife and two bright children. He married Miss Rosa Doyle, a graduate of the Illinois institution, in 1882. He was born June 28, 1858.



CHARLES L. MINOR, Printer, Independence, Mo.

Charles L. Minor is a native Missourian, having been born in Lancaster, Schuyler county, Mo. When he was two years old he could talk, but he lost his hearing by an attack of scarlet fever. At twelve years of age he was sent to the state school in Fulton, Mo., where he was educated for five years, then removed with his parents to Nebraska. Mr. Minor was sent to Omaha where he attended the school for the deaf in that city. Before his father's death he spoke of sending him to Gallaudet college, but he died suddenly. Mr. Minor then thought it best to enter a large job printing office in Omaha

to learn the trade. From Omaha he returned to Nebraska City, and succeeded in getting a good position, with a good salary, in the Nebraska City News Company. He returned to Missouri and obtained a good position in a large railroad printing office.

In 1883 he married Miss Nannie McCoy, the daughter of Mr. William McCoy, a prominent banker of Independence, Mo. In 1895 he was one of the stockholders of the Jackson County Tribune, but sold out his interest soon after. He now owns the job printing establishment known as the C. L. Minor Job Printing House, in Independence, Mo. He is treasurer of the Alumni Association of Missouri. He talks freely with business people and is readily understood by them. He is given a cordial welcome into hearing society.

Judge Minor, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent member of the legal fraternity of the states of Missouri and Nebraska in his day. He was also a member of the legislature of Missouri in 1856 and was re-elected several times thereafter.

MISS DAISY M. WAY.

Miss Way, who is ranked among the most expert lip-readers of the country, was educated in the public and high schools of Creston, Ia., where her parents resided. At the age of five years she lost her hearing and with it her speech. She was taken to the Whipple Oral School at Mystic, Conn., by her mother and remained there a year. Returning home she was placed under private instruction of an articulation teacher for a year, and after this her own mother devoted herself unremittingly to her education, with special efforts in the line of articulation and lip-reading. Miss Way at this time entered the public school in classes with hearing children, and in a few years finished the course and was admitted to the high school. She also successfully completed the course therein, graduating with honor. Being an only child and her father having lost his property, Miss Way decided to become self-supporting. She accordingly went to Wisconsin and took a business course in the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee, upon the completion of which she obtained a position as bookkeeper with the Lombard Investment Association, of Kansas City, Mo.



MISS DAISY M. WAY, Bookkeeper, Kansas City, Mo.

NEBRASKA.

A former pupil of the Illinois State School for the Deaf of whom the alumni and teachers of that school have just cause for pride, is the gifted poetess, Mrs. Angie Fuller Fischer, of Omaha. For many years the name of "Angie Fuller" were household words among those who knew her, and, though she has long since married, she is no less dear to them, nor is she forgotten. The eldest daughter in a family of nine children, Mrs. Fischer, who was born on August 11, 1841, became deaf at the age of thirteen years from congestive chills. Previous to her loss of hearing she had attended the public schools of Savanna, Ill., her place of birth. She entered the school for

the deaf at Jacksonville when eighteen, remained three terms, and was honorably discharged.

After leaving school Mrs. Fischer adopted literature as a profession. Becoming acquainted with a little deaf, dumb and blind girl she spent one year in instructing her, out of sympathy for the little one's misfortune. In 1880 she was appointed matron of the Texas School for the Deaf, but owing to poor health relinquished her position after a year's service and returned to her home in Savanna, where she remained



MRS. ANGIE FULLER FISCHER, Poetess, Omaha, Neb.

until her marriage. In May, 1887, she was married to Mr. George E. Fischer, of Omaha, Neb., since which time her home has been the "gateway of the west," where her life has been devoted to literary and domestic pursuits.

Mrs. Fuller, as all her personal friends know, has had the misfortune to be afflicted with partial blindness, so that she has pursued her literary labors these many years under trying circumstances. Yet such has been her patience and cheerfulness that life has been stripped of much of its bitterness. At one time she was helpless with paralysis, and still her spirit was full of courage and hope, and she never once allowed her afflictions to shake her trust in Him whom she, by her manner of life, has done so much to glorify. Herself the possessor of a cultivated mind, it is but natural that she should be refined in manners, and it is stated that her home, in its appointments and general make up, is of peculiar interest.

Alonzo Hilton Davis, of Omaha, the poet and author, editor

of the Chautauqua Idea, wrote of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fischer as follows. It shows her true worth as a poetess and a woman. It also tells something about her husband that will interest our readers:

"In a pretty cottage in Omaha, where many a fragrant blossom nods you a welcome, lives a little family—man and wife—fearfully afflicted, and yet blessed to a degree equal if not beyond their afflictions. I refer to George Ellis Fischer and his accomplished wife, Angie Fuller Fischer. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are entirely deaf—Mrs. Fischer having never heard a sound since her early childhood, and besides this affliction was at one time threatened with total blindness, her eyesight even now being very poor. In spite of all these afflictions these two souls are gifted poets, and eminently worthy of a place among our western singers. The muses have taken the sting from their sorrows, and the infinite goodness of God has enabled them to build a ladder of song, on the golden rounds of which they have climbed out of the desolation of a life of perpetual silence.

"Mrs. Fischer has published two volumes of poems—one for private circulation, and one, 'The Venture,' in a more complete form, for general distribution. It is a book of 232 pages, handsomely bound, with a full page engraving of its author, and it is full of rare songs dripping with faith in the eternal fitness of God's plans. Its publication brought forth letters of commendation from the most eminent American poets. Oliver Wendell Holmes praised it heartily, and John G. Whittier wrote its author the following characteristic letter:

"Amesbury, Mass., 11 Mo. 15, 1883.

"My Dear Friend: I have read thy little book, and find much in it to like and which is calculated to do good, and comfort and encourage others. The temperance lyrics are excellent, especially the 'Plea,' 'Our Friend,' 'A Soliloquy,' and 'When I Shall Be Satisfied,' are fine poems. Those on the subject of the deaf and dumb I read with deep interest and sympathy. Thanking thee for the volume, I am, very truly, thy friend,

"JOHN G. WHITTIER."

"Here is one of the poems to which Whittier refers in his letter:

WHEN I SHALL BE SATISFIED.

Though I see no purpose in my life,
Nor understand the mystery of its plan,
Nor know how far beyond the present hour
 Extends its sphere,
If when the span is measured, it appears
That God through my poor life was glorified,
Though now I see nothing but mystery,
 I shall be satisfied.

Though now I bear pain's heavy, galling cross
And sorrow wounds my heart to bitter tears,
And all the gold of joy is mixed with dross,
 If it appears,
When all is ended, that my heavy cross
Was but my crown, bent thus its worth to hide,
And every trial was a well-set gem,
 I shall be satisfied.

Though toil has brought me small material gain,
And every year is marked with heavy loss,
And though my graves of disappointed hopes
 Are green with moss,
If, when the Master comes to view my work,
And lay it in His balance to be tried,
I find that others were enriched thereby,
 I shall be satisfied.

Tho' now my heart gives more than it receives,
And much that others value is denied,
To me, from day to day, if Death reveals
 What Life doth hide,
And proves beyond all doubting that each wish,
Each want of mind and heart here unsupplied,
Purchased some pleasure for another life,
 I shall be satisfied.

'Here is an extract from a long poem in which she expresses her intense longing for that of which she has been deprived through life—her hearing:

A SOLILOQUY.

No sound, no sound! no loudly chiming bell,
 No cannon's boom, nor wind's intensest roar,
Nor thunder's peal, nor ocean's loudest swell,
 Nor music such as high-toned organs pour,
 Or best-strung harps yield from their secret store.

No sound, no sound! I dwell alone, alone,
 In silence such as reigns in deepest grave.
Nor even my own voice in sigh or moan
 Starting a single ripple or sound-wave,
 To flow until the shores of sense they lave.

.

No sound except the echoes of the past,
 Seeming at times in tones now loud, now low,
The voices of a congregation vast,
 Praising the God from whom all blessings flow
 Until my heart with rapture is aglow.

No pleasant sound, yet I am well content
 To wait until the Master deigns to say
In tones of sympathy made eloquent,
 "It is enough; lo! thy deliverance day
 Is dawning; weary prisoner, come away."

Sweet words! If they shall be the first to break
The silence of these swiftly fleeting years,
What a grand recompense! Henceforth I make
Them the assuagers of my sighs and tears,
The kind rebukers of my doubts and fears.

“Mr. Fischer has never published a book, and only occasionally writes verses. He does exceptionally good work, and I regret that I have nothing at hand from his pen for an extract. However, it would hardly be fair to give it, were it here, as he requested me to leave him out, laughingly saying, ‘One poet in a family is quite enough.’ But I am persuaded that two in this home have made silence to blossom into song, and deaf ears to hear the eternal anthems of God’s ages.”



G. E. FISCHER, Manager Fischer's Distributing Agency, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. Fischer was the eldest son of Capt. Samuel and Martha Fischer, of Massachusetts, and was educated in the public schools of Boston. He is a graduate of the high school of Boston, Mass., and had no experience in schools for the deaf until appointed boys' supervisor at the Ohio School for the Deaf by Supt. Amasa Pratt. In 1887 he married Miss Angie Fuller, the poetess and author. They have no children.

Mr. Fischer was editor of a county paper in Maine for three years and sold out owing to failing health. He was well known in eastern mute circles as reporter for different papers for the deaf, such as the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, Brooklyn

Leader, Ohio Chronicle, Michigan Mirror, and Wisconsin Times, while his contributions to hearing papers are beyond numbering. City Editor Woodbridge, under the title of "Omaha Poets," refers to Mr. and Mrs. Fischer in his articles: "Mr. Fischer's verses would attract attention anywhere." Both Mr. and Mrs. Fischer are regular contributors to the Omaha Monitor and other papers.

Two years ago Mr. Fischer met with an accident and has since been a semi-invalid, able to work but part of the time.

His whole life from boyhood was passed at sea until he met with the accident that compelled him to live ashore.

Mr. Fischer comes of a seafaring race on both sides, and was born on his father's ship July 16, 1838. He comes of Revolutionary stock, his father being descended from the John Hancock family of Massachusetts. At the age of ten years he went to sea as a cabin boy. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was first mate of the clipper ship Morning Star, but threw up his position and enlisted under his brother-in-law in the navy. He was one of the crew of the Star of the West sent to re-enforce Fort Sumter. In 1863 he lost his hearing from ship fever, and remained on shore until the close of the war, when his brother-in-law resigned and took command of a wrecking vessel. Fischer joined as steward, and in that position, or as a diver, he remained until 1879, when he received injuries that laid him up in a hospital for eight months. In 1881 he went to Texas. Not finding the health he hoped for in that state he returned north, and moved to Ohio. In 1884 he came to Omaha in search of health, and found it.

The Fischer Distributing Agency has a reputation for doing honest work and its patrons are from Maine to California. Mr. Fischer was one of the first charter members of the International Association of Distributors of North America, and holds the position of first vice-president, and has always been an active worker for the association.

Three years ago the agency was reorganized, and now consists of G. E. Fischer, manager; A. F. Fischer, O. P. Goodman, secretary, who is also manager of the firm of Goodman Bros., wholesale and retail physician's supply house. In his leisure Mr. Fischer has been a contributor, both in prose and verse, to many papers. His sea sketches have won him a reputation as a writer.

NEW JERSEY.

WALLACE COOK.

Before he was sent to the New Jersey School for the Deaf, Wallace Cook had attended several private schools for the hearing. He was put into the high class of the Trenton school upon entering it. He left school in 1893 and secured work as a compositor on the Long Branch News, Long Branch being his native city, where he was born July 2, 1876. In two years he was appointed foreman of the office, which position, however, he relinquished some time afterward. In the fall of 1895 he bought out the half interest in a job printing firm, one of the partners retiring. The new firm was then



WALLACE COOK, Printer, Long Branch, N. J.

known as Slocum & Cook, and it did a good business. Through some financial irregularities which were then unknown to Mr. Cook, Mr. Slocum found it advantageous to sell out his part of the business to a Mr. Woolley. The firm then became Woolley & Cook. Mr. Cook's father eventually purchased the whole outfit and put his deaf son in charge of the business. Mr. Cook is secretary and treasurer of the New Jersey Association of the Deaf. He is a semi-mute, having become deaf when six years and a half old, and speaks more or less. He is unmarried and advises the deaf not to go into partnership with hearing people.

ROWLAND B. LLOYD.

R. B. Lloyd, of the New Jersey School for the Deaf, is one of the best known members of the deaf community, not only as a teacher but as a man of sound judgment and fine social qualities.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Albany, N. Y., and lost his hearing by scarlet fever at the age of eight. Four years afterward he was placed in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. After two years' instruction he was sufficiently advanced to enter the high class, where he remained for six years, taking not only the prescribed course but, in addition, geometry, Latin and Greek.

He was graduated in 1869, taking the gold medal for excellence in all studies, and was immediately appointed a teacher.



ROWLAND B. LLOYD, B. A. Instructor of the Deaf, Trenton, N. J.

In 1872, at the suggestion of the late Rev. Henry Winter Syle, then also a teacher in the New York institution, he decided to enter Columbia college. He had no difficulty in passing the entrance examinations, and maintained a creditable standing in his class until he reached the junior year. In the autumn of 1874 a change was made in the organization of the New York institution by which the number of teachers was reduced and those who were retained were obliged to teach

eight hours a day. Mr. Lloyd was selected to remain as a teacher and for a time he made the effort to keep up his college studies, at the same time performing this very laborious duty at the institution. After a short trial, however, he was obliged to leave college, much to his regret, but he has always been a student and has carried his studies in some directions farther than most college graduates have gone.

In the summer of 1892, in recognition of his studies and of his success as a teacher, Columbia college awarded to him the degree of B. A.

While teaching in New York, Mr. Lloyd married Miss Ella J. Brearley, one of his former pupils. They have had four children, of whom three are living. Mr. Lloyd was employed in the New York institution until 1883, when he accepted an offer from the New Jersey school, then just opened.

He is generally and favorably known in the profession by personal acquaintance, and also through papers contributed by him to conventions of teachers and to the *Silent Educator* and to the *Annals of the Deaf*.

He edits the school-room department of the *Silent Worker*, which has been so favorably noticed by the institution exchanges.

Mr. Lloyd's success in teaching has not been reached by any of those methods which make a great show, but are of little benefit to the pupil. He has always insisted on having his pupils begin work at a point where they could understand what they were doing, and has almost always succeeded in interesting them in each succeeding step as they came to it. He is an enemy of memorized definitions, of big words, and of haste and superficiality generally. In his teaching of colloquial language he is an illustration of one special advantage which a bright deaf person has as a teacher of the deaf, in that, having mingled much with hearing persons, he is practically familiar with the difficulties of conversation by writing, and knows just how to meet them. In visiting his class you will not find him teaching language from a model sentence, analyzing and parsing, but you will find his pupils using their eyes and wits to learn about something, and to tell in English what they have observed; while their teacher will be watching to supply the new word or phrase which is needed to express the new idea. Mr. Lloyd believes in speech, in writing and finger spelling, but not in signs, for the class-room. In common with most deaf persons, however, he enjoys and believes in the use of signs for the purpose of religious service and of lectures. He is himself a very clear and forcible sign

maker, so that his disbelief in signs for teaching purposes does not arise from any lack of mastery of the system.

His old pupils, both in New York and New Jersey, will in general be found to have an unusually good understanding of language and the ability to think clearly.



GEO. S. PORTER, Foreman and Associate Editor, Trenton, N. J.

This young man, who has done so much to make that most artistic and interesting of all the school papers for the deaf so bright and readable, received his education at the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, from which school he graduated in 1884. We learn that "from early youth he had been much interested in the art preservative. He attended the village school at his home in Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y., for several terms, but his leisure hours were generally spent in the vicinity of the village printing office, watching the men at work. He considered it a great privilege to be admitted to the building and see the big press at work. His first efforts at printing were made when he was ten years of age.

"He bought a small outfit from a pupil at the New York school, paying therefor the sum of seventy-five cents. The outfit consisted of a hand press about 1x2 inches and a few

types; with this miniature press he enjoyed many happy hours at school and at home."

After reading the above the readers of the Silent Worker need no longer marvel at its neatness and fine typographical appearance. The young man who has charge of the printing office is so much in love with his work that he allows nothing but the best to show itself in his paper.

While a pupil he served an apprenticeship of six years in the office of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, of which Mr. E. A. Hodgson is the editor. His services were so well appreciated that upon his graduation he was immediately appointed assistant foreman of the paper. He remained in that capacity until 1890, when he accepted a position in the Arkansas school, having full charge of the paper of that school. Two years later, influenced by the offer of a larger salary, he went to Trenton, N. J., and assumed charge of the office of the Silent Worker, where he is at present employed.

Mr. Porter, having become deaf when nine years old, can talk quite readily; is a good writer and the possessor of a good education. In 1892 he took for a wife Miss Frances C. Hawkins, herself a semi-mute, and at present employed at the New Jersey School for the Deaf as teacher of art and having charge of the kindergarten class.

MRS. FRANCES H. PORTER.

The Messenger of the Alabama School for the Deaf had the following to say of this lady:

"Mrs. Porter, whose maiden name was Hawkins, lost her hearing at the age of eight months from an attack of scarlet fever.

"Her early education was carefully attended to at her home in Oswego, N. Y., by her parents, until she was of school age, when she entered the public school at that place.

"After a little while, however, she had to give it up, as her deafness prevented her from making as rapid progress as the other children made. Consequently she was given the benefit of private teachers, among whom was her aunt, Miss Martha Seeber, who had taken a course of instruction at the Northampton pure-oral school, preparatory to taking up the work of teaching the deaf in Cleveland, O.

"When Miss Seeber opened this school she took along with her her deaf niece, who received almost constant attention. When, owing to failing health, Miss Seeber was obliged to give up her duties and return to Oswego, Miss Hawkins accompanied her. During this time Miss Hawkins made rapid

progress in speech and lip-reading, for her aunt was a very painstaking teacher and much devoted to her interests.

"After spending some months under the private tutorship of Mr. Willis Hubbard, now a teacher in the Michigan School for the Deaf, she decided to enter the New York institution.

"At this time the art department was being opened on a large scale and on a practical line by Madame Le Prince, who came direct from the art schools in Leeds, England. Here her talents were drawn out and developed, and it was soon



MRS. FRANCES H. PORTER, Kindergarten and Art Teacher, Trenton, N. J.

discovered that they had in Miss Hawkins a pupil of great promise. Madame's husband, a French artist of ability, became interested in her and gave her the benefit of his own experience. Here it was discovered that Miss Hawkins excelled in art needlework, so they put her in charge of this department as a pupil-teacher on half pay.

"During her connection with the art department she carried off prizes in nearly every branch of art work, as well as encomiums from the press.

"At about this time Prof. Weston Jenkins was appointed principal of the New Jersey school, and, after he had succeeded in inducing the board to open a department of art, he also succeeded in securing her for a teacher of this department,

which position she has held with credit to herself and to the school ever since.

"A few years ago she entered the contest for a prize offered by the directors of the Interstate Fair at Trenton for the best piece of decorated china, and carried off first prize.

"In 1892 she married Mr. George S. Porter, the teacher in printing at the same school, but this changed her name only, as she still preferred to keep up her chosen work in the school.

"When the new industrial school building was opened in 1894, Mrs. Porter was given charge of a kindergarten class in addition to her art work, in which she has been very successful, having devised a method of manual work which has been highly spoken of by leading educators of the deaf as being especially adapted to beginners. This method was shown by a living exhibit at the speech association, held at Mt. Airy, in June, 1897.

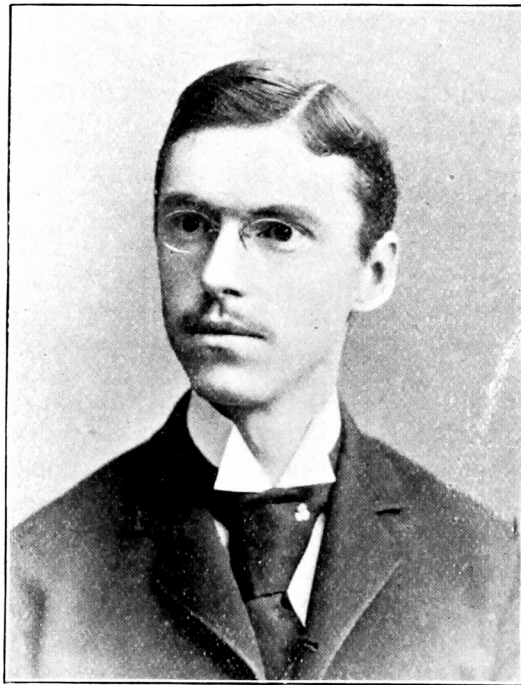
"Mrs. Porter is a fine lip-reader, with few equals, and so perfect is she in this that she seldom, if ever, finds recourse to pad and pencil necessary."

HARRY E. STEVENS.

Harry Eugene Stevens, who now enjoys the reputation of being a representative of a very small coterie of deaf architects of the whole country, was born at 1329 Thompson street, Philadelphia, on February 1, 1868, and at the age of five years lost his hearing through cerebro-spinal meningitis, which confined him to bed for six months. His attending physicians were Dr. John F. Bird and the late Dr. Wm. McClellan, brother of the late Maj.-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. A year or so afterward he was sent to the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, popularly called the Lexington Avenue School, in New York City, through the influence and aid of the late United States Senator Cattell, of New Jersey. A Philadelphian by birth, he has lived in Merchantville, N. J., nearly all his life. He is a descendant of General Pariset, the French commissary general, who came across the Atlantic with the famous Count Rochambeau to assist the struggling Americans during the Revolution of 1776. He remained for nine years in the school and graduated with honors in 1884.

During his school life he developed a decided inclination for art and designing, which Prof. D. Greene, the principal, noticed, and to improve his faculty he sent Harry to the Cooper Institute for Arts and Sciences, where he afterward won a certificate of merit. At school he was generally acknowledged

as a leader of the boys and was nicknamed "King Harry," and was one of the best all-round athletes and a great lover of manly sports. He was also the hero of many a scrape, in which only purely boyish mischief was involved, and in later years he never tires of talking them over with his old classmates. With all these, he kept up his studies to a high degree, and was regularly promoted until his graduation, and a couple of years later he entered the office of Prof. Theophilus P. Chandler, the noted architect in Philadelphia, and the founder and for some time managing director of the School of Architecture, University of Pennsylvania, and for the last nine years he has



HARRY E. STEVENS, Architect, Merchantville, N. J.

been in various offices in Philadelphia, working on a salary. During all this time he learned a vast deal of that exact profession; now he is in business for himself, having designed several buildings in the vicinity of his home. The house he now lives in was built according to his own plans and specifications, and, although looking small on the outside, in reality is very roomy, a fact which shows his ingenuity in utilizing space for every purpose. He always laid stress on the fact that a college education is not always an aid to success, for he himself is a living example of what push and energy can do. He never went to college nor to an architectural school, yet he is well up

in his profession, although he obtained his knowledge, which is of a really practical nature, while working in offices. At present he is in comfortable circumstances, and his home is presided over by a charming wife, to whom he was married in Carlisle, Pa., on September 20, 1893. Mrs. Stevens' name was Miss Teressa Elma Glenn, a daughter of the late Mrs. Jane A. Glenn, coming of one of the oldest and most respected families of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was a popular young lady, much sought after, until Mr. Stevens crossed her path, wooed and won her over an array of innumerable suitors. Their wedding trip to the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 was one of the most pleasing events in their lives. They entertain frequently in their Merchantville house, and their guests generally come from Philadelphia, five miles away, over the historic Delaware river.

While pursuing his studies in architecture, he found out that photography was an absolutely necessary auxiliary to his profession, so he set about and soon mastered its numerous perplexities, and is now a photographer of exceptional ability. He is an owner of about half a dozen cameras of different kinds and sizes, each serving its own purpose. He is also a very accomplished painter in water-colors, and was sometimes in the habit of sending what were really gems of art to his friends and classmates by way of Christmas and Easter and birthday greetings. They are always highly prized for their beauty and as specimens of his clever handiwork.

He is a member of the Philadelphia T Square Club, an architectural organization; an associate member of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League of New York City; a member of the Clerc Literary Association of Philadelphia, and was thrice its president; the secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, and the accounting warden of All Souls' Church for the Deaf in Philadelphia. All of which goes to show that Mr. Stevens is a young man of high attainments and of a character that is wholly unblemished. He abhors liquor and tobacco in any form, and devotes a great deal of his spare time to the succor and uplifting of the poor and needy deaf. Altogether, he is unselfish of purpose and goes into any worthy movement with a whole heart.

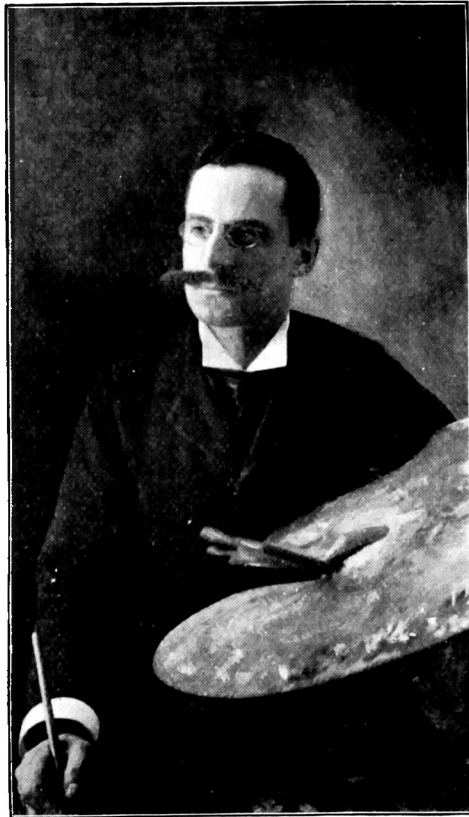
He is an easy and ready writer and contributes interesting articles to the deaf press, and therefore is a journalist in addition to his other accomplishments. His wife shares with him in all his labors, having obtained her education in the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, and being a graduate of the School of Design for Women in Philadelphia.—S. F. in Silent Worker.

NEW YORK.

JACQUES ALEXANDER.

Mr. Alexander has been a resident of New York City since his twelfth year, his parents coming from Liegnitz, near Berlin, Germany.

His first lessons in art were acquired while a pupil of the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes. Upon leaving in 1881, Mr. Alexander continued his studies at the Cooper Union Art School, under the well known master, Frantéz Venio. While at Cooper Union Mr. Alexander was awarded a first-grade certificate in the "still life" class. Some time later, in an open competition for entrance to the "life class" of the Academy of Design, he ranked among the



JACQUES ALEXANDER, Artist, New York City.

few out of hundreds who were successful. This brought him in contact with the well known art instructor, Edgar Ward, a brother of the famous sculptor of that name.

Finishing his studies under Professor Ward, for a time Mr. Alexander turned his attention to lithographic art work.

A keen conception of coloring created a demand for his services among lithographers of the metropolis. One of his best efforts in this respect was a lithographic reproduction of the famous painting, "Friesland" (1807), a masterpiece on exhibition in the Metropolitan Art Museum.

In 1891 we find him in Paris, France, in L'Academie Julian, studying under Benjamin Constant, Jean P. Laurens, and other celebrities in art circles. Nestor Varveries, of Greece; John McNaughton, of Montreal, Canada, art students; Douglas Tilden, Granville Redmond and Hippolyte Montillie, in search of fame as sculptors, augmented the little band of deaf students at that time seeking the coveted goal—a niche in the Salon for their productions.

In a periodical competition among the L'Academie Julian students, Mr. Alexander received honorable mention. His subject, a life-size crayon bust of Victor Hugo, was later accepted and exhibited in the Salon D'Ete. As a memento of his student life in Paris, he presented this picture to the Institute Nationale des Sourds Muets, receiving from the directors a highly congratulatory epistle, expressing their pleasure in adding it to the art gallery of the institute, which, by the way, is a veritable museum, containing specimens of the handiwork of the deaf of Europe and America.

Among his fellow students at the Academie Julian, Mr. Alexander can point with pride to Artist Charles Ayer Whipple, who but recently gained distinction for his oil painting of President McKinley, ex-President Harrison, Major-General Miles, and other public men.

Mr. Alexander returned to his adopted city in 1893.

His work has received the commendation of able critics, and his productions in oil, pastel, water-color and crayon have been accepted by the Academy of Design and other annual art exhibiting associations. He has introduced a novelty in oil-painted cabinet photographs, which from their exquisite coloring give a lifelike appearance to the owners, and will undoubtedly bring Mr. Alexander greater fame than he has yet achieved.

He lives in Harlem, N. Y., and many interesting specimens of his art work decorate the walls of his home, among which is a life-size crayon portrait of his father, in standing position, that gentleman being a fine specimen of manhood intellectually and physically, who, besides mastering five languages, at the advanced age of seventy-eight stands as erect as an oak, and retains the ruddy glow of a youth of sixteen. Painter Alexander can speak French, German and English, and gets along without any difficulty in conversing orally with peo-

ple. His studio, at No. 158 West Twenty-third street, is in the heart of the business part of New York City.—J. F. O. B. in Silent Worker.



ALBERT A. BARNES, Clerk Money Order Dept. Post-Office, New York City, N. Y.

In 1849 Mr. Barnes was sent to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb to be educated, being then not yet twelve years of age. He became deaf in infancy and was never taught speech for the reason that there was no articulation teacher at his school during his time. After studying ten years he graduated in 1853, and afterward finished the full term of three years in the high class of the institution. Among his classmates were Charles W. Strong (deceased), who was for many years a clerk in the United States Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., and Sidney J. Vail, now a teacher in the Indianapolis School for the Deaf. After graduating Mr. Barnes was appointed a teacher in his alma mater for three years, after which he went to his home and did work as a clerk. At one time he was inspector of rifles in the annex of the Remington rifle factory at Utica, N. Y., the firm having at that time a contract with the federal government for supplying the army and navy with pistols during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Barnes then entered into partnership with his father in the real estate business and did a prosperous business until 1872, when the "panic" sent them and many others to the

wall. The subject of our sketch was then obliged to seek employment again. He worked in the county clerk's office for a short time and afterward was employed in the office of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, at Utica, N. Y., where he remained two years. He then received an appointment in the New York post-office, his present position. He is in charge of the Swiss bureau of the money order department, a position of importance in the federal government.

When Mr. Barnes' term of service as a teacher in the New York institution had expired, he was offered a teachership at both the Ohio and the Illinois institutions, but he declined both offers, preferring to make his way in the world in other directions. Ten years ago he married a lady named Miss Elizabeth Noble, a graduate of the New York institution, and they have two bright little daughters. His uncle, Judge A. H. Barnes, now deceased, was for a number of years president of the board of directors of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf. Mr. Barnes has been a member of several societies, such as the Society for the Benefit of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes; the Guild of Silent Workers; board of trustees of Gallaudet Home, and the vestry of St. Ann's Church for the Deaf.

JONATHAN H. EDDY.

This gentleman, who was elected president of the Empire State Association of Deaf-Mutes in July, 1897, is a good representative of the sturdy Puritan stock from which he is descended. He became deaf at the age of seven from congestion of the brain, but fortunately had already learned to read.

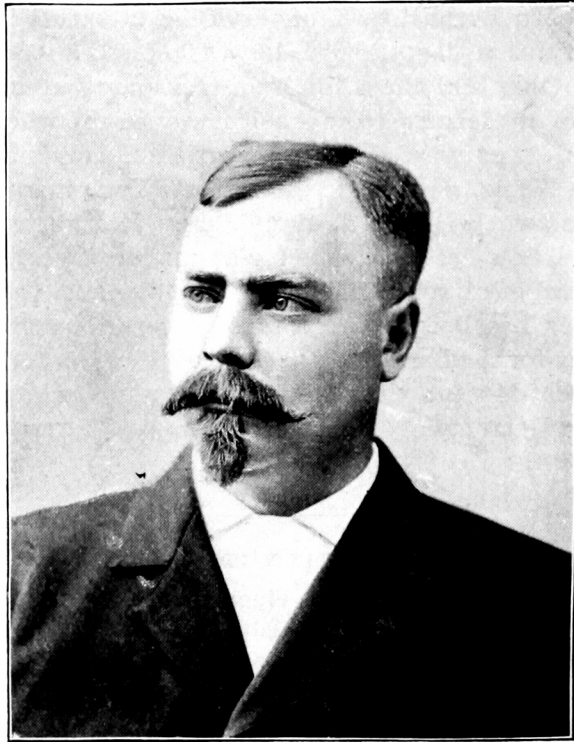
His school education was suspended from this time until, in 1870, he entered the New York institution at the age of seventeen. Here he distinguished himself in his studies, finishing the course in five years. After his graduation, at the invitation of the then principal, Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, he returned to take a higher course with a view to entering Columbia College. Three years later, in 1878, he was appointed teacher in the Central New York Institution at Rome, and reluctantly gave up his plans for a college education and entered on the work of teaching.

In 1880 he married Miss Hattie J. Roe, a graduate of the high class of the New York institution, and then a teacher at the Rome school.

He has kept his position in the Rome school up to the present time, teaching at first primary and afterward advanced classes, and has made a reputation as a patient, skillful and

painstaking teacher. The papers on educational subjects which he has contributed to the Annals show careful study and clear thought on the workings of the child's mind. His efforts have not been confined to the school-room, but he has been actively concerned in all movements for the benefit of the deaf.

He has always been fond of athletics; has been proficient



JONATHAN H. EDDY, Teacher, Rome, N. Y.

in several branches himself, and has done much to encourage and direct athletic effort in the Rome school, and among the deaf at large.

The above sketch is condensed from the Silent Worker.

THOMAS FRANCIS FOX.

Thomas Francis Fox was born in New York City November 16, 1860, of Scotch-Irish descent. He was one of a large family, of parents in moderate circumstances, and, while he had no special advantages, he was reared carefully, and afforded such opportunities as their means allowed. With no great expectations in view, he was trained to habits of steady industry, with self-reliance as the keystone.



THOMAS FRANCIS FOX, M. A., Teacher and Librarian, New York City.

His early education was received in the public school. Between the age of ten and eleven he became deaf, the result of an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Subsequently he resumed his studies and graduated with his class in July, 1874.

In September of the same year he entered the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, and was placed in the high class. A short time before completing the academic course there he lost both of his parents by death,

within a short interval, and later still other deaths in his family left him almost alone. He was thus literally thrown on his own resources, and thenceforth expected to be, as in fact he was, the artificer of his own fortune.

Graduating from Fanwood in 1879, in October of the same year, after a conflict between the desire for a higher education and the necessity of selecting a means of livelihood, he entered Gallaudet college. Immediately on his graduation, in 1883, he began newspaper work in New York City as a reporter, intending to take up journalism as a profession. After three months thus employed, a visit to his old school changed the course of his career, and he became connected with the New York institution, taking a class in the primary department.

At present he fills the positions of senior assistant to the principal and librarian.

His character is marked by intellectual power, strengthened by thorough discipline, and sharpened by constant exercise. His mind is clear and discriminating, and, while he may exhibit no special brilliancy of intellect, he has an iron patience and a perseverance that is ever active and buoyant. This trait he possesses in a most extraordinary degree. It never seems to flag nor shrink from exertion, or lose its elastic vigor under any degree of bodily exhaustion. Largely furnished with liberal knowledge, he is still a careful student, not only of subjects relating to his profession but in other lines. Reserved in manner, to strong convictions and an energetic will he unites honesty of purpose, and exhibits an independence of thought and expression that wins the respect even of those who may not accept his views.

As a teacher he has been successful. For many years he has had the care of advanced classes, and has shown himself a credible successor of the eminent professors who have made famous the name of the high class of the New York institution. In his discipline he is firm yet mild. Without relying on official authority to gain an ascendancy over his pupils, he rather wins their respect and esteem by the ability and faithfulness of his instruction, the dignity of his manners, and the exact justice he metes to them.

Deeply interested in the welfare of the deaf, he has always shown a sincere concern in all that pertains to the advancement of his fellows. He maintains close affiliations with various national and state associations of the deaf, and has been honored by high positions in their councils. He is also connected with various social and literary associations of hearing people, and, having a good command of speech, his want of hearing is not often noticed.



SAMUEL FRANKENHEIM, Foreman, Photograph Establishment, New York City, N. Y.

Samuel Chaim Frankenheim (for this is his full name, but he rarely uses the middle name) was born of German parentage in the city of New York on September 24, 1868, and is therefore nearly thirty years old.

He lost his hearing in very early infancy through congestion of the brain. At the age of seven he went to the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, then on Broadway, and graduated when sixteen years old.

He had shown a strong taste for natural sciences and had made a fine collection of about four hundred specimens of gems in mineralogy and geology. This fact led Professor Green to provide a teacher for him to learn and practice chemistry, with a view to his adopting it as a profession. The teacher selected was a tutor in the School of Mines of Columbia college. He progressed with rapidity in the strange and fascinating intricacies of what was formerly known as alchemy, and owned a fine laboratory at his home where he spent his time making experiments and chemical analyses.

This went on for over a year, when his teacher failed in health and was ordered to go abroad by his physician. At this time he left school. Young Samuel's father was, however, never well impressed with the vocation the boy adopted for his livelihood. Taking advantage of the teacher's departure, and though having spent hundreds of dollars for this special instruction, he placed Samuel, in the fall of 1885, in a photograph shop of a now well-known art dealer. Here he first learned the rudiments of the trade and here he put his foot on the very bottom round of the ladder.

He learned the different branches, notably that of printing. Though deaf, he had demonstrated that he had just as good chances as any other to succeed in life, and had compelled his fellow-employees to respect him. After passing an eventful period of three years, he entered the employ of C. Waller, the largest mercantile photographer in the country, doing business on South Fifth avenue, New York. Here he saw the hardest kind of work, as there were several big contracts in which the country was flooded with cigarette photographs put in packages and for show windows. He was one of the fastest printers. He was obliged to stand alike the terrible cold blasts of winter and the scorching heat of summer sun while printing on the roof. He was better able to withstand the elements of the weather, because he never touched a drop of liquor in his life. He also never used tobacco in any form.

He finished his photographic education in one of the largest Harlem galleries, and in the fall of 1890 secured a position with the New York Photo-Printing Company, which he subsequently bought out on December 1 of the same year. His business grew and his shop on Cliff street was too small, and he moved to other quarters at 45 Fulton street in May, 1891.

He was one of the few who recognized the merits of gelatino bromide emulsion paper. His shop was divided into six rooms, thus: a spacious dark room, a bromide enlarging room, a silvering room, a toning room, a mounting room, and his office. The most interesting feature of his business was the printing house he had erected on the roof for the storage of the great pile of frames and where they were "filled," i. e., to change prints for fresh paper to be printed. Near by was an iron rack to hold frames.

Mr. Frankenheim, by generous advertising, became one of the best known men in the trade. Bradstreet gave him an excellent rating. He had received many a hard rub, but beat his competitors in the long run. He had learned things in business that were of great value to him in after life. Ster-

ling honesty and fair dealing were the foundation of his business standing.

After running his own business for four years he sold out to the firm by whom he is at present employed as foreman. The art of photography has made gigantic strides in its progress, and he is obliged to keep apace by virtue of his position. Mr. Frankenheim is considered one of the most expert manipulators in New York City, and there is nothing in the trade which is complicated as to cameras, printing-out papers, enlarging papers, developers, emulsions, chemicals, etc., etc., that he is not cognizant of.

He has shown a decided inclination for journalism. The deaf-mute world first knew him when he wrote to the Deaf-Mute's Journal from Asbury Park, during the summers of 1886 and 1887, under the nom de plume of "Giddy Gusher." The Silent World of Philadelphia selected him as its New York correspondent and he served that paper for more than five years, during which time he stirred newspaper strifes. He always championed the oral system against heavy odds. He was best known as "G. G."

He was one of the four organizers of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League. He served as secretary for a number of years and then was elected its president four times consecutively in as many years. He was also very active in other ways, having held positions of honor and trust.

Socially, Mr. Frankenheim is very prominent, being invited to all circles. He possesses those fine qualities which mark him as a gentleman, being modest and retiring to a degree and devoid of conceit. This latter trait in his character may be responsible for the fact that his success in business was so little known in the silent world, though he constantly mingles with those who are deaf like himself.

As president of the Union League of Deaf-Mutes, he made it one of the richest and most powerful clubs in the country. He is an excellent parliamentarian and is controlled by common sense.

MOSES HEYMAN.

Years ago, when the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad depot was centered in the Madison Square Garden, a small cigar store with the sign "Nathan Heyman, cigar manufacturer," stood only a short distance from the busy section. With the father was a young man whose ideas and ambition were a long way above the apprentice's bench at which he worked. He was Moses Heyman. Born at Tarrytown on the

Hudson, came to New York City while a child with his parents, brother and sister, and graduated from the Fanwood school in 1865 when seventeen years of age. As he had learned the trade of cigar making upon leaving school, he became associated with his father until the latter's retirement, when he was taken into his brother's firm in the cigar manufacturing business under the name of Heyman Bros. & Lowenstein. He has seen it progress from a small establishment to one of the



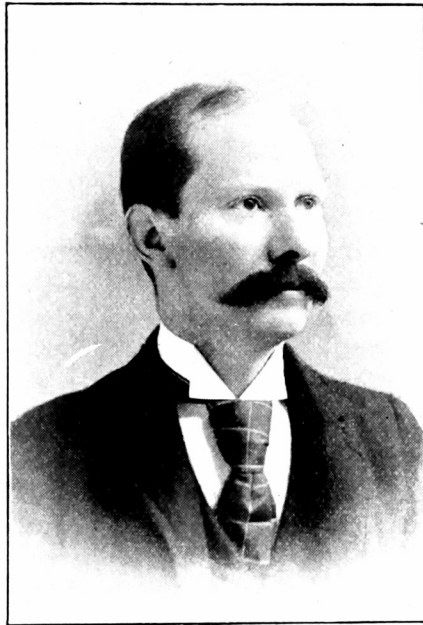
MOSES HEYMAN, Cigar Manufacturer, New York City.

most prominent cigar manufacturing houses, challenging competition with the larger and older ones, employing the year round between 250 and 300 hands.

Personally, nothing but what is complimentary could be truthfully written about Mr. Heyman, whether regarded as a business man or as a private citizen. He is in all respects a gentleman and one prominent among the leading deaf in New York. He is thus a good type of a New Yorker, active, persevering and conservative, and as a member of various deaf clubs is noted for his fairness and courtesies.

He is domestic in his tastes, having married, in 1885, Miss Jeannette Weil, a graduate of the Pennsylvania School for the Deaf and a lady who possesses intellectual accomplishments of a superior order. Both Mr. Heyman and his wife take an active interest in the welfare of their fellow deaf and contribute liberally to whatever tends to advance the cause of deaf-mute

progress. A man modest and unassuming in his bearing, yet with business ability that has brought him both a competence and a name, Mr. Heyman is an example of what merit and energy can bring forth in spite of the physical impediment of deafness.



EDWIN ALLAN HODGSON, M. A., Editor, Instructor and Author, New York City.

None of the prominent deaf persons is, perhaps, more widely known, both in this country and in Europe, in connection with the class interests of the deaf and as their authorized spokesman than Mr. Edwin A. Hodgson, the well known editor, instructor and author. He is a native of England, having been born in Manchester, the city of spindles, in 1854, but was brought to the right side of the Atlantic mill pond by his parents while he was a little child. He still remained under the protection of the British lion, however, as his parents settled in Canada, where he enjoyed the advantages of excellent schools, pursuing his studies as far as the second year of a college course. In the grammar school at Peterboro, where he was fitted for college, he had the double distinction of being the youngest member of his class and of holding the first place in scholarship in it, from start to finish.

The death of his father, occurring when young Hodgson was half way through his college course, obliged him to give up his plan of becoming a lawyer and to find some more im-

mediate means of support. His tastes had already led him to give some attention to the art of printing (which he has always conceived and cherished as an art and not as a mere mechanical trade), and the added misfortune of deafness, which followed an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis in 1872, decided him to turn to typography as his life occupation. He soon became an unusually rapid and accurate typesetter, and he took the greatest pains to master also the details of press work and every branch of the printer's art. His knowledge of Latin and Greek enabled him at times to command wages far beyond what ordinary printers receive, in the setting up of articles containing quotations from these languages, which had to be got out with scanty time for the correcting of proofs.

In 1876 the directors of the New York institution decided to make instruction in printing a part of the school course, and to put the department on a footing which should enable it to turn out first-class workmen.

Looking about for a competent instructor, they were fortunate in finding Mr. Hodgson, and, as he entered on his duties with enthusiasm, he soon proved the wisdom of their choice. Spacious and well-lighted quarters were provided, the plant was enlarged, steam power was introduced, and in the course of a few years the printing department of the New York institution assumed the proportions of a tolerably large and well equipped business. The Deaf-Mutes' Journal, a paper having a considerable circulation among the deaf, was purchased, and has ever since continued under the editorial charge of Mr. Hodgson, growing in circulation, in influence, and in fullness of information on everything relating to the deaf. As an organ of the deaf it stands at the head of the papers published in this country, if not of all in the world. Among the first-class workmen who have been graduated from the Fanwood office under Mr. Hodgson's tuition are Mr. Geo. S. Porter, instructor in printing at the New Jersey school; Mr. Fred. R. Stryker, who, besides operating a typesetting machine at high pay, writes occasionally in prose and verse for the press; Mr. J. F. Donnelly, who has been honored by election to the position of "dean of the chapel" in the large office where he has worked, and who is foreman in the office of the Catholic News in Brooklyn; Mr. Theo. I. Lounsbury, late instructor in printing at the Central New York institution; Mr. Anthony Capelli, assistant instructor in printing at the New York institution; Mr. Elmer E. Smith, formerly instructor in printing in the Nebraska institution, and a host of others. In fact, one cannot attend a meeting of the deaf anywhere in the eastern states without meeting some of Mr. Hodgson's old

pupils, and they will generally be found to have a steady job at good pay.

Mr. Hodgson is the author of a very useful little "Manual for the Printer's Apprentice," full of points which are useful to any one, and especially to a deaf-mute, learning the art and mystery of printing. He has also compiled "Facts and Poetry Relating to the Deaf"—a valuable collection of interesting material from many sources.

He has, from the day he cast in his lot with the deaf, worked hard in every way to advance their interests. Hardly any convention or important meeting of any kind among the deaf has been held in this country at which Mr. Hodgson has not been present and in which he has not taken a leading part. He is a trustee of the Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and has been president of the Empire State Deaf-Mute Association and of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes. In the latter capacity he made the address of presentation when French's fine statue of the elder Gallaudet was unveiled and presented to the college at Kendall Green. Mr. Hodgson was the orator of the day at the unveiling of the Garfield bust at the college. He was a delegate to the World's Congress of the Deaf at Paris in 1888, and, in short, the deaf-mutes of New York and of the United States have been proud to put him forward to represent them and to speak for them on every possible occasion. Socially, Mr. Hodgson is equally prominent among the deaf. He is a charter member of the Gallaudet club, an organization comprising among its members the elite of the deaf-mutes of New York and vicinity, and is a member, active or honorary, of almost every deaf-mute society in the country.

In 1883 the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington, in recognition of his scholarly attainments and of the services rendered by him in raising the standard of literary taste and performance among the deaf, conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Mr. Hodgson has been twice married—in each case to a deaf lady of beauty and attractiveness. By his present wife he has two lovely children, both of whom have all the senses in full perfection.

As a writer and speaker, Mr. Hodgson thinks clearly and expresses himself with readiness and force. He is decided in his opinions and fearless in his utterance of them, but is always mindful of courtesy and fair play in the frequent controversies in which he becomes engaged. He does not believe in the general adoption of the oral system, believing that the manual or the combined system affords opportunity for more practice

in written language, and that the use of the sign language awakens the mind and gives the pupils new ideas with a force unequaled by any other means. His judgment on business matters is considered sound and his executive ability has been shown in many ways.

The above interesting sketch of a noted deaf man has been copied from the Silent Worker.



THOMAS H. JEWELL, Teacher, Rome, N. Y.

Thomas Halley Jewell, the subject of this sketch and a well known instructor of the deaf, was born in the town of Verona, Oneida county, but when a child his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y. It was there that he became deaf from an attack of brain fever, at the age of six. He remained in Buffalo till the year 1863, when he entered the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. After having completed the course of study there, he graduated in 1870 as valedictorian of his class. He was appointed teacher in the same institution upon leaving, and in the fall of that year entered upon his duties. There he gained a reputation as a remarkably successful teacher. He remained in the New York institution till the year 1882, when he became connected with the Central New York institution at Rome, N. Y., in a similar capacity. This position he has held till the present day.

After his loss of hearing he still retained the power of speech, and this has been cultivated in many ways, chiefly by

daily practice among his friends. He is readily understood by men in the business world and is also a good lip-reader.

He has also taken an active interest in the deaf outside of school, and has been twice elected president of the Empire State Association of the Deaf. The first convention over which he presided met at Rochester, N. Y., in 1896, and the next at Binghamton in 1897.

He was married in 1875 to Anna C. Wager, a graduate and teacher of the New York institution, and has three children.

Through the long time he has been engaged in teaching the deaf he has become widely known. Those who have received instruction at his hands are many, and those who call him friend are many more.



WILLIAM GEORGE JONES, M. A. Teacher, New York City.

William George Jones first saw the light at St. Louis, Mo., on July 10, 1851. His remembrance of the early period of his life is not very great. When but a year old he was made deaf by a combined attack of measles and scarlet fever. While quite young he would wander off by himself and, as he was unable to speak and could not write, this habit often got him into trouble. He was lost in the streets of New York no less than three times. One of these times the circumstance was quite remarkable. His mother, the well-known actress, Mrs. W. G. Jones, was playing a part where a mother loses her child. Word came to her in the theater that her son was lost. This troubled her so that she could not help making her part so affecting that her audience was moved to tears. In the course

of the play the mother recovers her child, and just at that point word was brought to Mrs. Jones that her son had been found.

In 1859 Mr. Jones entered the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb as a pupil. Dr. H. P. Peet was then principal. He was so small that he was the baby and pet of the school. His stature has not increased very much. After passing through the required course there he entered the National Deaf-Mute College at Washington in 1872, from which he graduated with highest honors in his class in '76, receiving the degree of B. A. In the fall of that year he was appointed teacher in the New York institution, where he has continued to teach up to the present time, first under Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, principal, and now under the direction of his successor, Mr. E. H. Currier, the efficient head of the institution.

Mr. Jones' marvelous power as a graphic sign-maker enables him to present to his audience any subject so clearly that he never fails to hold the attention of all. He has wonderful talent also as a pantomimist and by a few motions can convey to the mind a truth that would otherwise require much explanation. These gifts he has used to open to the minds of the deaf rich treasures from our greatest writers by giving lectures or readings in almost every part of the country.

He is a great lover of Shakespeare, and, feeling that the great need of the deaf is to be familiar with the author's works, he has given most of his plays before them. It is a pleasure to him to amuse while instructing.

Some time since he began to study theology, with a view of being ordained minister to the deaf, but circumstances arose which made it impossible at the time to carry out this plan.

His dearest wish is to see the deaf progress and become filled with the knowledge of good books—the gems of the best writers of all times—for only by such knowledge can the mind be satisfied.

He received the degree of Master of Arts from Gallaudet college (his alma mater) some years after graduating, and his greatest wish is to be a master in the art of doing his share in the work of lifting his people to their rightful place in life.
—K. S. H.

CHARLES J. L. LeCLERCQ.

Mr. Charles J. LeClercq is well known through his work with pen and pencil. As an author and as an artist his work is equally good, and he may be called the Hopkinson Smith of

the deaf, from his readiness and excellence in both these lines of work.

He was born in New Orleans, but while he was yet a small child his parents moved to St. Louis and soon after to New York. After a year or two in a French school he entered



CHARLES J. L. LECLERCQ, Illustrator, New York City.

Grammar School No. 28, but during the epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis, which swept over New York in 1871-72, he contracted that disease, and, on recovering, was found to be entirely and hopelessly deaf.

He continued attending the grammar school, but soon learned of the school for the deaf, then located on Broadway and Forty-fourth street, and entered there as a day pupil.

Happening to meet a hearing playmate who was attending an evening school in which drawing was taught, he obtained permission to join the same class. Here he made rapid progress, and in his fourth term was awarded the highest prize for an enlarged copy of a photographic picture. He now found that, to do justice to his talents, he needed a higher

grade of instruction, and so applied for admission to the art class at Cooper Union. In his first term he obtained a certificate of proficiency, and in his second term was awarded high mention for his work in clay modeling and in drawing from casts. Professor Eglau, who was murdered a few years ago, was his drawing teacher there, and his success with some deaf pupils led him to apply to the Lexington avenue school for a position. After graduation, Mr. LeClerc served an apprenticeship with a lithographer, studying lettering, designing, water-color sketching, oil painting and drawing on stone for color-printing.

But, preferring original work embodying his own ideas to mere reproduction, he took up pen-and-ink illustration for newspapers, and wash-drawing for magazines. From this the transition was easy to designing posters and advertising illustrations. In this field he showed much daring and skill, and some of the best of his work in this line is, no doubt, familiar to our readers, although they may never have attributed it to him. For a single example—the Crescent bicycle people have been noted for the dash and beauty of their advertising illustrations, and the best of these are Mr. LeClerc's designs. He was for a time "ad-smith" to a big advertising agency, where his abilities found full scope. Later, he took up photo-engraving, and in the various branches of art workmanship has held positions as foreman and superintendent in large concerns.

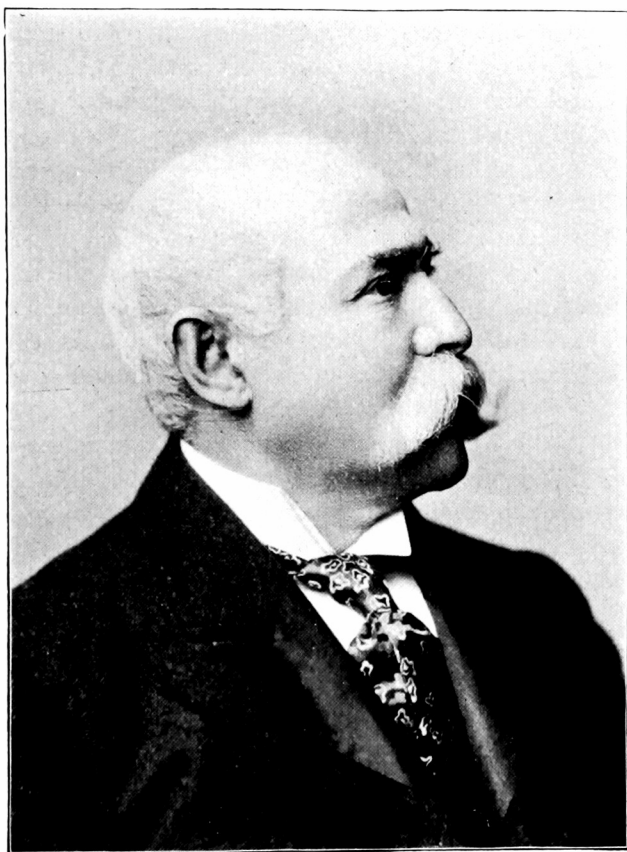
Although so versatile, he is thorough in everything. In his latest acquired branch, photo-engraving, cuts of his have appeared in our columns, alongside of the best work of large and expensive firms, and have not suffered by the comparison. We give, as a specimen of his work in different mediums, a plate from one of our former numbers, showing half-tone engraving from wash, and reproductions from crayon, pen-and-ink, and imitation of stipple, all his own work. We would also mention his illustrations for the story of Mr. W. H. Bishop, "Jerry and Clarinda," which, by kind permission of Messrs. Harper, we published last year. We doubt if any artist illustrating a book has caught more perfectly the spirit of the story, or has made more out of the chance for effect afforded by the persons and the incidents.

Mr. LeClerc has been much aided by his readiness in speech and in lip-reading, as well as by an agreeable address and polished manners.

He is a fine athlete, active and sinewy although only of medium height and rather lightly built, and is fond of all athletic games and amusements. The bicycle has claimed

him, in particular, as a devotee, and his devotion to the wheel inspired many delightful articles on touring around New York, by which our readers have profited.—W. J. in Silent Worker.

Mr. LeClercq talks so well and reads the lips so readily that he is sometimes mistaken for a hearing man. He can speak German with fluency and has no difficulty in reading the lips of people who speak to him in that language. He finds his speech and ability at lip-reading of inestimable value to him in his business.



JACQUES LOEW, Leather Goods Manufacturer, New York City.

Born in Bosowitz, Austria, in the year 1838, a congenital deaf-mute, Jacques Loew has demonstrated in a way most emphatic that it is possible by sheer force of will, coupled with intelligence and industry, to rise superior to circumstances and to pioneer the way in paths that had not before been essayed

by one bereft of the two most important senses—speech and hearing.

Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he has been handicapped by the loss of only one of the senses, because he acquired the ability to speak when a youth by means of the oral method. He also became quite proficient in lip-reading. He attended the institution for educating the deaf at Vienna, Austria, remaining six years, and graduated with a good common school education.

He was then placed under the tutorship of a celebrated worker in bronze, leather and wood, and displayed such a genius for tasteful construction and artistic execution that in three years he had learned all that his master could teach him.

The next seven years of his life were devoted to extending the range of his capabilities and enlarging his experience by the study and practice of methods in other lands. He worked successively in Berlin, Dresden, Cologne, Brussels, Paris, Leipsic, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Florence, London, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Constantinople, Cairo, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and other places.

Returning to Vienna in 1860, he began business for himself, starting in a modest way with eight workmen. He gradually enlarged his factory, until eight years later, there were 128 skilled workmen on his pay roll. His business embraced all kinds of ornamental work in bronze, silver and gold, and in iron he made a specialty of locks and keys, many of which were original devices and were patented by him. He also did an extensive trade in the manufacture of toilet articles, and contrivances in plush, leather and wood, which were designed to adorn the dining-room, parlor or boudoir.

In 1862 he was awarded a gold medal for exhibits at the great London exposition, which also had the additional honor (as a result) of an invitation to dine with Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell. At the international exhibition in Paris, in 1867, he scored one of his greatest triumphs. The exhibition was opened by Napoleon III., who afterward viewed the collections and works of art. He was escorted by the Austrian ambassador to the exhibit contributed by Mr. Loew, and expressed great surprise to find that he was a deaf-mute. The emperor was so much pleased that he at once gave Mr. Loew an order for a smoking-room outfit to cost thirty thousand francs. On his return to Austria he received a package from the Emperor Francis Joseph, commending him and expressing the pride he felt that one of his subjects should take so high a rank in the world of industry. The emperor also bestowed

upon him the Golden Cross of Honor. He afterward received from the same royal hands the Golden Cross surmounted by a crown.

Mr. Loew also won medals at other great expositions, notably those of Vienna, the Centennial at Philadelphia, and the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

During the financial panic of 1875 Mr. Loew's business suffered greatly, and this, added to the peculations of a dishonest bookkeeper, resulted in bankrupting the business, at a loss to Mr. Loew of nearly \$60,000.

It was trouble and anxiety caused by this failure that bleached his hitherto black hair to a snowy white in four short months.

He arrived on American soil in 1876, and immediately impressed all whom he met with his remarkable ability as a business man. In 1877 he went to South America, and afterward to London, thence to Portugal, Spain, Malta and Tunis, Africa. Returning to America in 1878 he was at once engaged, at a very high salary, to superintend a large manufactory of leather, wood and bronze goods in Philadelphia. He subsequently held for many years a similar position in a business located on Broadway, New York City. In 1890 he went to Chicago, remaining there for seven years, and maintaining the high rank he had hitherto held in the business world in Philadelphia and New York. He is now engaged in business in New York City and is adding to his laurels for superior workmanship and mechanical ingenuity.

Mr. Loew's business ability is surpassed by his generosity to his deaf friends, and his charitable disposition toward the poor and needy. In Europe he has done much to alleviate the condition of the unfortunate among the deaf and dumb. His fame throughout that country as a kind and tender-hearted man has become a byword among deaf-mutes. His public spirit in this country has been frequently demonstrated by liberal donations and energetic individual work in the furtherance of deserving projects.

In 1884 he was married to the daughter of a wealthy real estate owner and has two children, a boy and a girl.

Although his speech has been cultivated by artificial means, he is capable of carrying on an ordinary conversation in French, Spanish, German and English, and uses good grammatical phrases when expressing himself in any of these languages. Without being learned, he has attained to enviable distinction among his fellow-men, and exemplifies the superiority of native genius over scholarly acquisitions in securing success among the world of workers.

THEO. I. LOUNSBURY.

Theodore Irving Lounsbury was born at Stamford, Conn., July 11, 1865, making him nearly thirty-three years of age. His appearance belies it, for, as the reader will see, he would pass for several years younger. When he was seven years old an attack of brain fever, resulting from a fall on the pavement, caused his involuntary accession to the army of the deaf. At the age of nine he entered the American school at Hart-



THEO. I. LOUNSBURY, Printer, New York City.

ford, where he remained six years, having for his instructors such distinguished educators as John R. Keep, David E. Bartlett, Job Williams and G. O. Fay. He graduated in 1881 and immediately entered the academic department of the New York institution, taking high honors during the entire three years' course, graduating with the celebrated class of '84.

Lounsbury pere was a prominent shoe merchant in Stamford, and the junior Lounsbury had set his heart on succeeding his father, but the attractions of the art preservative of arts were too much for him, and, as he was one of the many really successful pupils of Edwin Allen Hodgson, he decided to follow it as his life work.

Since his graduation he has filled almost every position that the printing business affords, from plain "comp" to foreman and assistant editor. From some of the best offices in

New York to some of the leading Connecticut newspapers he has added to his experience. At one time he was a reporter on the New York Mercantile and Financial Times, a trade paper, and occasionally has represented that paper in New England territory. In 1888 he started his first business venture, a small job office with John F. O'Brien as partner, the firm name being O'Brien & Lounsbury; Mr. O'Brien retiring, the firm name became Lounsbury & Co., and later he became sole owner, but, owing to complications for which he was in no way to blame, he disposed of the business and spent the next four years in the jobbing department of the Florist's Exchange, and acquired a number of shares of that company's stock. At the end of the four years he was called to Rome to become instructor in printing in the Central New York school, and from his inception dates the model newspaper entitled the Deaf-Mutes' Register. In the printing office he inaugurated many reforms and brought the system to the state of perfection that it has ever since maintained. At the end of the year he returned to New York; and to the case. Some time afterward he was offered a position as a writer on the Trade Review and Banking Journal, and later, in June, 1895, again started a job printing office, which he has had to locate in enlarged quarters twice since. The present one is at 208 East Fifty-ninth street, New York, and he may already be classed as a prosperous business man.

Mr. Lounsbury has been a prolific writer for years, beginning on the staff of the Illinois Advance in 1883, and in 1884 was New York correspondent of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, and since that time several other papers published his news stories, notably the Register and Advocate, and his present connection is with the Deaf-Mutes' Journal. Under the name of "Ted" his writings have become known far and wide.

Mr. Lounsbury married Margaret Bothner, who has borne him three children, one of whom, a daughter of great promise, died in 1897. Mr. Lounsbury can talk, as one losing his hearing when seven years old should, but not to the extent where repetition is not often necessary to be understood by strangers. He is a member of the League of Elect Surds, Silent Wheelmen, and other organizations.

ALEXANDER L. PACH.

Alexander Lester Pach, son of Morris and Rose L. Pach, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, 1864, consequently he is nearly thirty-four years of age. His parents subsequently moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the age of five years to Red



ALEXANDER L. PACH, Photographer, New York City, N. Y.

Bank, N. J., where they still reside. Here Alexander attended the public schools, and at the age of fifteen was in the highest class in the high school. Leaving this school, he entered Lawton college, to take up the business course, but an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis of several months' duration interfered, and he recovered only to find himself totally deaf. By advice of friends he entered the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and was under Professors Jenkins and Currier's instruction. In 1882 he graduated as valedictorian and ivy orator, standing at the head of the class. Then he entered in business with Pach Bros. (he having started to learn the art with an amateur's outfit while still at

school), one of the leading photographers in New York City, whose main studio was then located on Broadway and Thirteenth street. Here he was put in the printing room and did the work of a beginner, at the lowest point. After a year or so he was sent on the college tour in New England, and became manager of the studios at Wellesley, Amherst and Williamstown, Mass.; Middletown, Conn.; Hanover, N. H., and Schenectady, N. Y., besides supervising the work for Rutgers, Pennsylvania Military Academy, St. Paul's, and other schools. In the summer months he was employed at their Ocean Grove studio and by many press articles in the Deaf-Mutes' Journal induced quite a number of the deaf to make Ocean Grove their summer home. In February, 1888, Mr. Pach bought out Pach Bros., Easton, Pa., establishment, which had long been unprofitable, and rebuilt and altered the place several times, and conducted the business successfully for a few years.

In 1895 Mr. Pach sold his studio at Easton and moved to New York, where he took up theatrical journalism and was successively press representative, treasurer and business manager of a prominent New York theater and two road companies, in the first named capacity with the Star Theater. At the end of 1897 he returned to his profession, making a new coalition with the firm of Pach Bros., of New York City, where he learned his profession.

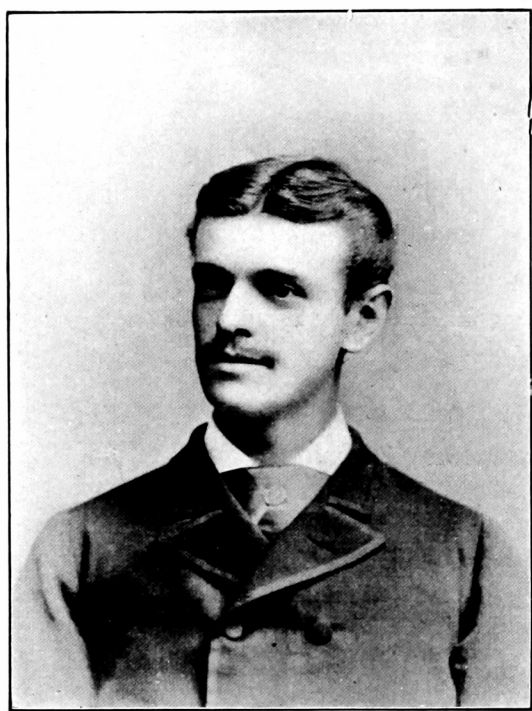
Mr. Pach is perhaps the only man in the world in his line of business who conducted a large establishment, doing his own operating and overseeing all of the details, who is handicapped by total deafness, and who, by his own acknowledgment, is the worst lip-reader of his time. There are other deaf people who are in this business, but none who run an extensive establishment or who have taken the lead over half a dozen hearing competitors, as Mr. Pach did.

Mr. Pach does a good deal of photograph work for the deaf. He attends nearly all their conventions in the east and takes with him his camera to make groups, and many are the gatherings immortalized by him. Those who were so fortunate as to receive copies of his New York convention groups and those taken during the unveiling of the Gallaudet statue on the grounds of Gallaudet college at Washington, a few years ago, speak of his work as being unsurpassed. During this memorable occasion (also the convention of the National Association of Deaf-Mutes) Mr. Pach, with Messrs. A. Capelli, Chas. J. LeClercq and Mr. Tresch, called on the Hon. James G. Blaine at the Capitol, but of this party only Messrs. Pach and Tresch waited. Their patience was rewarded, for they

met Secretary Blaine and Walker Blaine and had a delightful time. Shortly after this meeting Tresch and Walker Blaine died—then the Hon. James G. Blaine. Mr. Tresch was a well known deaf pictorial artist for such leading New York dailies as the World, and in this line he held an enviable reputation.

Mr. Pach is regularly attached to the staff of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, is telephone editor of the Mt. Airy World, and "Kinetoscope" editor of the Silent Worker. He was for a short time associate editor of the National Exponent and American Gazette during the existence of these papers. He is a member of the National Association of the Deaf, New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Pennsylvania Association of the Deaf, Empire Association of the Deaf, and an honorary member of the New England and Virginia Associations of the Deaf.

He married a hearing lady, a Miss Joanna Smith Stewart, a college graduate, and is the father of three children, two boys and one girl. Socially, he is popular and numbers among his friends the best of the deaf of New York City and elsewhere.



JOHN GORDON SAXTON, B. S. Artist, Troy, N. Y.

Born deaf, Mr. Saxton was educated chiefly by private instruction, afterward being admitted to Gallaudet college, from which he graduated in 1882. He was a member of the

art class of the college during his entire course, yet he failed to give much outward evidence of any talent, though he doubtless had a latent love for wielding the pencil and brush, for we are told that "before he possessed verbal language, his pencil was eloquent in expressing his pleasures, his sense of humor, and his wants. From the time his chubby infant hand could hold a pencil straight, the walls and windows of his home broadly proclaimed to the parent eye the dictum of fate: An artist he was born, and an artist he must be."

Being the only son of a wealthy flour manufacturer, he entered the service of his father after graduating from college, and so continued until the mill burned and was not rebuilt. It was then that Mr. Saxton decided to devote himself to art, which he loved so well. After receiving excellent instruction under various eastern artists he went to Paris and prosecuted his studies with great zeal under the best masters. Several of his works have been exhibited in the Salon of Paris, which fact alone answers the question as to his abilities as an artist. He is very exacting in his work—far more so than most artists are—but as one who knows him has well said, "This trait is admirable in its assurance that he will do nothing but conscientious work, paint nothing unworthy, and reveal the truth of nature with all the skill that he can master."

In 1885 Mr. Saxton married Miss Harriet N. Rowe, of Auburn, Me., a lovely hearing woman, whose devotion has done much to insure his success. When he went abroad, she willingly gave up country and friends and accompanied him. During all the years of hard work that have led up to his present position, she has ministered unto him and been his constant companion and his inspiration. Mr. Saxton's home is at Troy, N. Y.

EMANUEL SOUWEINE.

Mr. Souweine was born October 10, 1857, in London, England; lost his hearing at the age of eleven months from croup; was sent to Rotterdam, Holland, at the age of six, to be educated in the oral school for deaf-mutes under Dr. Hirsch; remained there about one year, when he departed for New York City to join his parents, who learned of a private oral school that had just started under the late Dr. Bernard Engelman, and which has since become known as the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, now located on Lexington avenue, New York City. He made rapid progress in his studies and left the institution in 1874 to enter a wood engraving establishment as an apprentice. He was taken on a month's trial, at the end of which time his employer, being

pleased with his proficiency, decided to have him bound to him for five years as an apprentice.

During the evenings he was a student in the art department of Cooper Union and won a first grade diploma. He also studied drawing with Theodore A. Froehlich and the late John Carlin, and attended the evening school for mutes under the late Rev. H. W. Syle. His parents moved to Cincinnati in 1878, in consequence of which he was obliged to sever his apprenticeship. Finding Cincinnati at that time a poor field



EMANUEL SOUWEINE, Engraver, New York City, N. Y.

for learning the engraving trade, he attempted to learn the compositor's trade, but it was not very congenial to him. Two years later he returned to New York City.

While living in Cincinnati he became the first regular correspondent from Ohio to the Deaf-Mutes' Journal, and through his efforts the Journal succeeded in procuring more than forty subscribers from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Prior to his departure for New York, he was presented with a gold locket in appreciation of his services in behalf of the deaf-mute community. Upon his arrival in New York City he continued the practice of his trade, and soon after procured a situation in the engraving department of the well known publishing concern of George Munro, one of the largest in the United States. He held the position for five years. One day his employers discharged several engravers temporarily (including Mr. Souweine), with the understanding that they were to be reinstated at the end of two weeks. On account of favoritism shown by the foreman of Munro's, Mr. Souweine

was not taken back with the others, which did him a great injustice.

The following week he decided to start in business on his own account and opened a small place on Center street. Friends ridiculed his project and predicted failure, more especially as he would have to compete with the new processes of engraving then being put into practice. Notwithstanding their prophecies, he decided to carry out his original plans, and put a sign in front of his office and personally solicited work, etc. He received a few orders, which encouraged him greatly. At the end of two weeks Munro's foreman sent for him to go to work again, but Mr. Souweine refused, determined to bring his undertaking to a successful issue.

The foreman made light of his plans, predicting that Mr. Souweine would soon be obliged to give up his business and beg him (the foreman) for work. These remarks only served to increase the ambition of Mr. Souweine to succeed. His business gradually developed, necessitating a larger force of help and increased working space. He now successfully conducts a large business.

Mr. Souweine directs his employes orally.

During the course of his career in the engraving business Mr. Souweine has had some amusing experiences. One man was under the impression that he (Mr. Souweine) knew how to carve furniture, inasmuch as he was a wood engraver.

Another man inquired the cost of a wood cut; was told four dollars. "How much for an electrotype?" Mr. Souweine replied, "Thirty-five cents." "Well," said the man, "I think you had better make the electrotype first and I will see you later about having the wood cut made."

He married an accomplished semi-mute graduate of the New York institution on April 18, 1889.

His place was destroyed by fire in the year 1895, but he started business again promptly in the next building.

He was three times president of the Manhattan Literary Association and president and secretary of the Deaf-Mutes' Union League; vice-president of the Empire State Association; vice-president of the Gallaudet Club (now defunct); secretary of the Society of Elect Surds; member of the Gallaudet Statue Committee; vice-president of the National Association of the Deaf, which met in Washington, D. C., in 1889. He was also on the committee which had charge of the testimonial given to Dr. Gallaudet on the occasion of the golden anniversary of his marriage. In 1890, through Professor Fay, Mr. Souweine was appointed census-taker of the deaf for the city of Brooklyn, in which place he still resides.

Although not a member of any charity society, he always tries to ameliorate the condition of deaf-mutes and often succeeds in procuring situations for them. He also assisted many deaf-mute children to be educated, by sending them to school.

HARRY VAN ALLEN, Missionary, Albany, N. Y.

Mr. Van Allen was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1866. His boyhood was spent in Minnesôta, where he lost his hearing in 1876 from scarlet fever. He attended the public schools until he became deaf, and was for some time a pupil in the school for the deaf at Rome, N. Y. He graduated from Gallaudet college in 1889, and has been a practical printer all his life. From 1890 to 1893 he was instructor in printing at the school for the deaf at Philadelphia. Since 1894 he has been lay-missionary to the deaf in the diocese of Albany, N. Y.

His speech is sufficiently good to enable him to address orally an ordinary congregation in church. He has had practically no systematic oral training and his ability to speak is not due to the oral method. He is married and has one child, a girl. His wife is deaf.

One who is well acquainted with Mr. Van Allen thus writes of him:

"Mr. H. Van Allen has come to the front as one of the most promising missionaries in church work among deaf-mutes. Though he is deaf, he speaks so well that he can address a congregation of hearing persons in relation to his mission.

"The bishop and convention of the diocese of Albany have appointed a commission of clergymen and laymen, under whom Mr. Van Allen is doing all in his power to foster the work which has been entrusted to him.

"The commission is not yet able to secure an income sufficient to enable Mr. Van Allen to give his whole time to the mission. He therefore takes a position as a compositor in an Albany printing office to ensure the support of his family and himself. He thus sets a good example of brave self-reliance, waiting patiently for the time when his hopes will be realized.

"He has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. The bishop of Albany has received him as a candidate for holy orders. He is preparing for his ordination. I am quite sure that when the time comes for him to devote his whole attention as a clergyman to promoting the welfare of adult deaf-mutes, he will take a high and honorable position."

NORTH CAROLINA.

ERNST BINGHAM.

A neat catalogue of the "William Bingham School, Orange County, near Mebane, N. C.," for the year 1897, contains among the list of faculty and officers the name of Ernst Bingham, the subject of our sketch. Besides filling the position of superintendent of buildings and grounds he is also bookkeeper of the school. His father was the late Col. William Bingham, grandson of the founder of the school and son of a famous teacher by the name of William J. Bingham. Colonel Bingham died in the thirty-eighth year of his age, in 1873, and was the



ERNST BINGHAM, B. A., Superintendent Buildings and Grounds, William Bingham School, Mebane, N. C.

author of certain Latin and English text-books still much used in certain portions of the country. The Bingham school dates its origin from the year 1793.

Ernst Bingham entered the North Carolina School for the Deaf in September, 1880, and left in December, 1886. In 1889 he entered the high class at Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., and later became a student of Gallaudet college, graduating therefrom in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In June, 1896, he was married to Miss Mary Allison,

daughter of the late Dr. J. A. Allison, a deaf lady who is an excellent lip-reader. She became deaf at four years.

Mr. Bingham was appointed to his present position in 1897. He was born deaf, but can talk more or less.

DAVID RAY TILLINGHAST.

Pardon Tillinghast was closely associated with Roger Williams in the earliest settlement of Rhode Island. He set an example to his countrymen of diligence in business during the week and led their devotions on Sunday. He died at an extreme old age, crowned with the tender regard of his fellow-citizens, and meriting the promise of God to Jonadab—for his obedience—that he should never want a man to stand before



DAVID RAY TILLINGHAST, Teacher, Morganton, N. C.

him forever! The promise is fulfilled in this, the sixth generation, for, among many others, the subject of the present sketch stands forth a man.

David Ray Tillinghast was born in Fayetteville, N. C., in 1842. He was a bright and apparently a sound child. His mother loved to tell of him in later years, that he was the only child she ever knew who never got a whipping, because he never deserved it.

This fair promise was clouded by the loss of his hearing

when he was between five and six years of age, owing to the effects of whooping-cough. He forgot the sound of words so completely as to have no recollection in maturer years that he had ever used speech.

His misfortune was greatly alleviated by the companionship of a mute, an elder brother, from whom he was inseparable.

His education, in fact, began in the office of his brother, a bookbinder, where he would pour over the pictures of Harper's Magazine, and get many ideas and explanation of what he saw from his brother. So, when he had an opportunity to learn words, his progress was rapid. He was sent, at the age of twelve, to the Institution for the Deaf of New York. Here he fulfilled the promise of his childhood, and won the highest encomiums of the late Dr. H. P. Peet and other teachers. He received the gold medal offered by the school for scholarship.

He was first president of the Fanwood Literary Society, which was a formal recognition by his fellow-students that they appreciated warmly the inspiration of his earnest pursuit of knowledge, and his desire to aid others in its attainment.

In the spring of 1862, without any application on his part—in fact to his surprise—he was elected teacher in his alma mater, a few months before he had finished his course in the high class. Here he continued six years, we may be sure sowing "seed, fruitful of earnest thought and deed."

In 1868 he was called to the same work in his native state. He became one of the corps of teachers in the North Carolina School for the Deaf and Blind, in which he has continued up to the present time.

He has never lost a day from his own ill health. He has labored with the abundance of one whose heart is in his work.

In 1869 he married Miss Carolina Kirkland Stansbury, daughter of Judge Stansbury, of Baldwinsville, N. Y., to whom he had become attached during his school years. One in heart and purpose, and aided by a devoted sister, they have made a home worthy of the name. Five children have been given them, all of whom have the use of all their faculties.

His two sons, well equipped for the work, are laboring acceptably in the same field as their father, one as superintendent of the School for the Deaf and Blind of Montana and the other as superintendent of the School for the Deaf of Belfast, Ireland.—[The above sketch has been taken from the Deaf-Mute Voice, of Jackson, Miss.]

OHIO.

— RALPH H. ATWOOD, Teacher, Columbus, O.

R. H. Atwood, of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf, first began his public career in 1848 by being admitted as a pay pupil in the American Asylum at Hartford, Conn. At the time of his entrance into the school, Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet had severed his immediate connection with it, and in his place that earnest Christian teacher, Lewis Weld, was holding the scepter of principalship. Then followed a course of eight years' education under those great teachers: the gentle, eloquent Rae; the strict, pure-minded Camp; the beautiful, lovely Mrs. Bacon; the enthusiastic, animating Keep; the careful, painstaking, philosophic Porter, and the kind, sympathetic Ayres.

Just before emerging from the fostering care of his alma mater, in 1858, Mr. Atwood, in addition to his usual studies, took a normal course under Principal W. W. Turner, to fit him for the profession. He did not accept a position as teacher until after the lapse of six years, although several of his former classmates had already preceded him and entered the profession. In 1864 Mr. Atwood found himself settled in Hartford, a benedict of less than a year standing and blessed with a bride whose marked intelligence, cultured graces and engaging manners won for the couple many true friends, among them the late lamented Collins Stone, then principal of the Hartford school, whose reputation placed him in a position to do the most graceful thing.

Toward the close of that memorable year (1864), when men in every walk of life were throwing up their trades and professions, as they believed, for a higher duty—to join the marching armies in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union—many state institutions suffered from the loss of their well trained teachers. Ohio was not an exception. Mr. Stone, who, previous to his return to Hartford, had been her superintendent, now received a request from his successor, George L. Weed, to send at once a competent man to fill a sudden vacancy existing there.

Mr. Atwood was sent, and to him it was a new start in his life, whetting his ambition to excel in the profession.

By the year 1870, after six years in the Ohio institution, time wrought many changes. Mr. Fay had become superintendent, and Messrs. Caruthers and Ely were called to similar positions in other states. Mr. Atwood himself received a call later with very flattering inducements to teach at Little Rock, Ark., under Superintendent Caruthers, his former Ohio asso-

ciate, and an offer of a position for his wife as assistant matron. It was very hard for them to sever their pleasant relations in Ohio; however, the office was finally accepted. Mr. Atwood gave the new school his best efforts. The next year his wife was transferred to the teaching corps and her class work was eminently successful. The secret of her success lay in her power to awaken interest, in her pleasant facial expression that never failed to carry light into the dark cells where slept the intellect of the mind, and in the beauty, grace and clearness of her signs. The five years Mr. Atwood spent in Arkansas were marked by a series of exciting events, which, though not affecting the educational prosperity, had something to do with the discontinuation of the school for the fall term of that year, 1875. Mr. Atwood at one time led a "charmed" life. That was during the state civil war caused by a bitter contest for the governorship between the two noted men—Baxter and Brooks. It resulted in President Grant sending a detachment of United States troops there to preserve the peace between the contending parties. One day, riding on horseback after the institution mail, Mr. Atwood was ordered to halt by a sentinel. Being deaf, Mr. Atwood did not hear the word "halt," and was pursuing the even tenor of his way when the stern military uniformed citizen, knowing no other duty than this, brought to his shoulder his death-dealing instrument to shoot. General Churchill, happening to be near and recognizing Mr. Atwood, ordered the sentinel not to fire.

In 1875, resigning their positions, Mr. and Mrs. Atwood withdrew from the scene of their labors and returned to the north. This respite from the profession did not lose Mr. Atwood his interest in the welfare of his brethren. He organized several religious societies in New England, and helped establish that industrial and educational school at Beverly, Mass., in conjunction with other distinguished men, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Gallaudet. The year 1880 brought on the resignation of Mr. Atwood as principal of the Beverly school and the acceptance of his old position in the Ohio institution. He is still there, having been engaged in the progressive education and welfare of the deaf for nearly thirty-three years. The weight of years is yet light upon Mr. Atwood.

CLARENCE W. CHARLES.

Clarence W. Charles claims Richland county, Ohio, as the place of his birth, and November 17, 1866, as the date. He became deaf at the age of five years from spotted fever and in

November, 1875, entered the Ohio school and graduated in June, 1884. The following autumn he went to Gallaudet college, from which he graduated in 1889. He was immediately appointed a teacher in his alma mater, and held the position for two years, resigning in 1891 to engage in more congenial occupation. He took up the printing trade, which he had



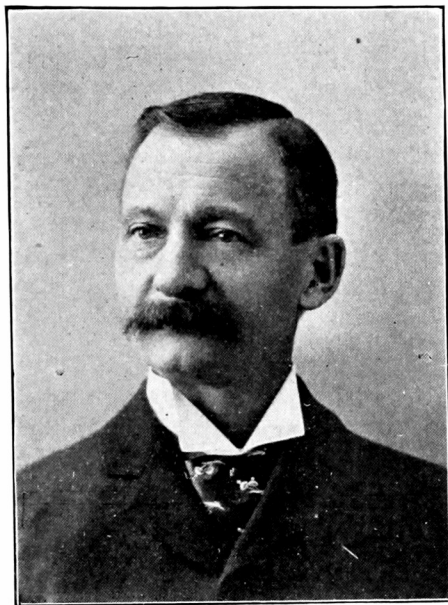
CLARENCE W. CHARLES, Instructor of Printing, Columbus, O.

learned at the school, and worked a few months in a small printing office, when he became an assistant under Edward J. Scott in the printing department of the Ohio school. Upon the resignation of Mr. Scott, in August, 1893, Mr. Charles was promoted to the vacancy, and has continued to hold the position up to the present time.

A. B. GREENER.

Augustus B. Greener was born in Germany January 8, 1849. While quite young he, with his sister, came to this country, landing in New York City, where he was placed with a brother-in-law to live. Later they moved to Galena, Ill. Not being treated well he ran away, taking passage on a steamboat, and next landed in St. Louis, Mo. Here he spent the summer on the levee, making his cot at night among the wheat and corn sacks. In the fall, the weather being too cold, he allowed himself to be taken to a house of refuge, from whence the next spring he was indentured to a farmer. This was in 1860. Dissatisfied with his lot, he again took the road and

drifted about, finally landing in Cleveland at the beginning of the late unpleasantness, when the city was full of soldiers on their way to the seat of war. Another boy was with him, and their objective point was to go to New Jersey. A gentleman, upon learning this and seeing that they were mere lads to



A. B. GREENER, Teacher, Columbus, O.

undertake such a ride, persuaded them to go with him to the industrial school. From here the subject of this sketch was taken to the reform school near Lancaster, O., where he remained until 1864, being then indentured to a farmer in Fairfield, until he had reached his majority.

In May, 1865, through spotted fever, he lost his hearing. Up to this time he had had little or no schooling, being only able to read and do a little ciphering, and in fact could neither read nor write handwriting.

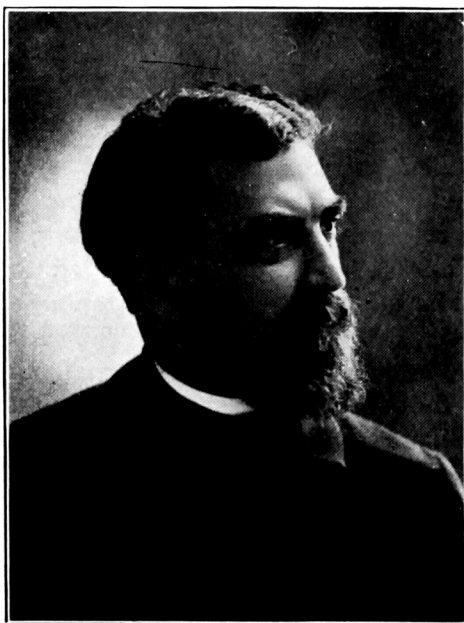
In the fall of 1866 he was admitted into the school for the deaf at Columbus, O., it being then under the superintendency of Dr. G. O. Fay. The school, however, was dismissed in March, 1867, owing to an epidemic of typhoid fever, and was not reopened until the fall of 1868, in the present building. He graduated with first honors in 1872, and in the fall of that year entered the National Deaf-Mute College (now Gallaudet college). He was dependent upon himself entirely, working during vacation in the state bindery to defray his expenses at college. Near the close of his sophomore year, owing to an affection of the eyes he was compelled to give up his studies

and come back to Columbus, and was given employment in the book bindery. In March, 1876, he was given an appointment as teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf, which position he has since held.

He was married June 20, 1876, to Miss Hannah Davis, then a teacher in the school. Five children have blessed the union, three girls and two boys, one of the latter dying in infancy. The eldest daughter is now a teacher in the same school with her father.

Mr. Greener has filled various offices of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association, and is now its president. He has been a prolific writer for the deaf press, having acted as correspondent for the Chronicle, Advance, Critic, Silent World, Chicago News Letter, and several other defunct papers. For many years past he has been the regular Columbus, O., correspondent of the New York Deaf-Mutes' Journal, and has also contributed articles to the hearing press.

Though totally deaf, Mr. Greener has retained his speech, and finds no difficulty in making his wants known orally; in fact, one not knowing him to be deaf would take him for a hearing man when he lets his tongue loose.



REV. AUSTIN W. MANN, M. A., General Missionary in the Middle Western Dioceses of the Episcopal Church, Gambier, O.

This well known missionary was born December 16, 1841, at Pendleton, Ind. His paternal and maternal ancestors settled in Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, nearly two hundred years ago.

He lost his hearing at five and one-half years of age by scarlet fever, after having learned to speak. Speech he retains to this day, but does not use it much.

In the fall of 1850, when nearly nine years of age, Mr. Mann entered the Indiana school at Indianapolis. After graduating, in 1858, he devoted his spare hours to further study. In the spring of 1867 he entered the service of the Michigan institution, remaining over eight years as teacher.

On July 1, 1875, he, as lay-missionary, began his present itinerary labors, which have resulted in the formation of the Mid-Western Deaf-Mute Mission. Prayer-book services in the sign language have been held in all the large cities.

On January 25, 1877, at Grace Church, Cleveland, O., Mr. Mann was admitted to the order of deacons by Bishop Bedell. It was the first ordination of the kind west of the Alleghenies, and the second in the history of the Christian church from Apostolic times. The first was that of the Rev. Henry Winter Syle, M. A., ordained by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, on October 8, 1876.

Six years afterward, on October 14, 1883, at the Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia, the Rev. Messrs. Syle and Mann were advanced to priests' orders by their respective bishops. The event was a very memorable and interesting one.

In the summer of 1894 Mr. Mann went abroad to attend a congress of English church workers among the deaf. It was held at Blackburn, England. He afterward traveled through Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent as far as Italy. He spent a week among the antiquities of Rome, afterward visiting Venice and Milan. He visited ten countries. Returning in the summer of 1897 he attended a convention of headmasters of British and Irish schools, held in Glasgow, and a meeting of the British Deaf-Mute Association, in London.

During both visits to the "old country," he visited many of the best known cathedrals, thirty in number, including St. Paul's, London; Christ Church, Canterbury; St. Patrick's, Dublin; Notre Dame, Paris; St. Peter's, Rome; St. Mark's, Venice; Milan Cathedral; Cologne Cathedral. He has been inside of the world-renowned Westminster Abbey several times. The Abbey ruins, among which he has meditated, are well known to readers of English history—i. e., Glastonbury, Fintern, Shrewsbury, Melrose, Dunfermline, Holyrood, and others. Among the palaces seen are those of Windsor, Hampton Court, and the Elysee. He has walked among the varied collections of hoary antiquity from Egypt, Assyria, Palestine, Rome, and Athens stored in the British Museum, London;

the Louvre, Paris; the Vatican, Rome; the Brera, Milan, and many others. He has seen miles of oil paintings in a total of 34 galleries, including those of Amsterdam and The Hague—some from the brushes of great artists like Rubens, Rembrandt, Van Dyke, and others well known to lovers of art.

Notes taken of all interesting places have formed the basis of many lectures before church congregations and the pupils of state schools.

While in the British Isles, Mr. Mann preached at missions in London, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin, Glasgow, and other places.

Since 1870 he has attended conventions of superintendents and teachers held at Indianapolis; Belleville, Canada; Columbus, O.; Jacksonville, San Francisco, Flint, Faribault, New York City, Jackson, Miss., and many conventions and reunions of the deaf, as representative of spiritual work among the graduates.

Below are some of the missions and their location:

St. Thomas' Mission for the Deaf, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis Mo., Rev. J. H. Cloud minister in charge.

All Angels' Mission for the Deaf, Trinity Church, Chicago, Ill.

Ephphatha Mission for the Deaf, St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich.

St. Agnes' Mission for the Deaf, Grace Church, Cleveland, O.

St. Margaret's Mission for the Deaf, Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Pa.

St. Alban's Mission for the Deaf, Christ Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

All Saints' Mission for the Deaf, Trinity Church, Columbus, O.

St. Mark's Mission for the Deaf, St. Paul's Church, Cincinnati, O.

St. Bede's Mission for the Deaf, St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids Mich.

St. Clement's Mission for the Deaf, Christ's Church, Dayton, O.

Holy Spirit Mission, Grace Church, Kansas City, Mo.

Services are held at many other places besides the above named.

SUMMARY OF REV. A. W. MANN'S WORK.

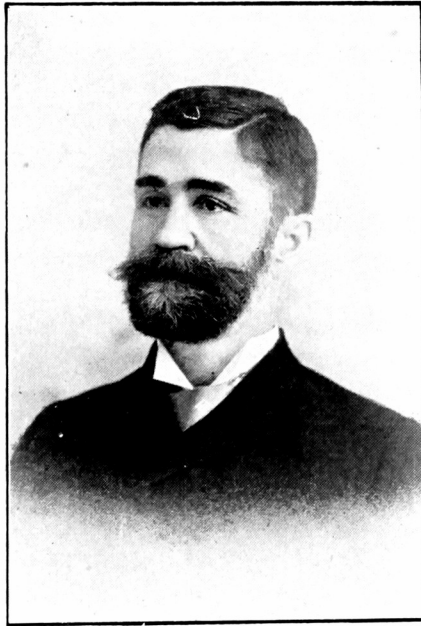
Services during the year 1897	185
Baptisms during the year	25
Confirmations during the year	24
Marriages during the year	4
Deaf-mute conventions attended during the year.....	2
Conference of church workers attended.....	1

RESULT OF TWENTY-THREE YEARS' WORK.

Services	3,966
Baptisms	759
Parishes served	357
Marriages solemnized	85
Letters and postals written, about	39,000
Schools for the deaf visited (seven in Europe)	34
Deaf-mute conventions and reunions attended.....	36
Conventions of superintendents and teachers attended.....	7

ROBERT P. MCGREGOR.

Aside from his professional life (he has been a teacher twenty-six years) Mr. McGregor was widely known from 1894 to 1896 as the editor-in-chief of the National Exponent of Chicago, which gained such popular favor and created quite a stir while it lived. This was owing largely to the peculiar and vigorous style of its editorials on topics affecting the deaf and their education, some of which were severe in tone, others bitterly sarcastic, and not a few humorous. The readers of the paper immensely enjoyed reading the editorial effusions,



ROBERT P. MCGREGOR, M. A., Teacher, Columbus, O.

being perfectly aware that the editor-in-chief was championing their cause and was allowed full liberty to express himself as he desired.

Mr. McGregor's father was a Scotchman, while his mother was a native-born American of Dutch and French extraction. His mother died the night he was born, so that Mr. McGregor never knew what a mother's love was. It was of course necessary to get some one to nurse the baby, and for this purpose a healthy Irish woman was selected. On this account, Mr. McGregor wrote the editor, his blood is of a variegated hue, and the fact that things got so mixed while he was a helpless infant should not be charged against him in his mature years. To further complicate matters, his father took him to Dayton, O., when he was three years old and left him with an uncle

while he went to Australia in search of gold. He never returned.

Those personally acquainted with the subject of this sketch—and they are many—have noticed the peculiar shape of his nose. This was caused by an accident which took place soon after he lost his hearing. One day he went to the woods in search of acorns and climbed almost to the top of an oak to get them. Feeling exhausted he sat on a limb, and without knowing it soon fell asleep. The result can easily be imagined—he fell down and broke his nose, an accident which laid him up for a whole week.

When between seven and eight years of age Mr. McGregor lost his hearing from brain fever. In 1861, when twelve years of age, he was sent to the School for the Deaf at Columbus, O., and graduated five years later. Going to Dayton, O., he was apprenticed in a printing office and set type for a religious paper, but, the work proving distasteful to him, he left his place and went to Gallaudet college. He paid his own expenses through college by working as a book agent during vacations and graduated in 1872 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. While at college he was a great lover of outdoor sports, and is still fond of them.

Immediately after his graduation he was appointed a teacher in the Maryland School for the Deaf, where he remained three years and then resigned to go to Cincinnati to start the Cincinnati Day School for the Deaf. This was in 1875, and he was principal of the school for six years.

In 1882 he was appointed principal of the Colorado School for the Deaf, but remained only a year, returning to Columbus to take a position as teacher in the school for the deaf located there. He resigned this position six years later (1889) to accept the principalship of the St. Louis Day School for the Deaf, but a year's work there sufficed to convince him that "there is no place like home," so he resigned and returned to Columbus in 1890. There he has since remained, being at present teacher of the junior high class.

In 1892 he received the degree of Master of Arts in course from Gallaudet college.

Mr. McGregor has always taken an active interest in affairs affecting the welfare of the deaf. He helped to organize the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association and has never missed a meeting in its thirty-six years of history, and has, entirely unsolicited, always held some office in it; was twice elected president; secretary three times; many times a member of its board and executive committee, and is at the present time secretary of the board of managers of the Home for Aged and

Infirm Deaf-Mutes. He was the first permanent president of the National Deaf-Mute Association, which met in Cincinnati in 1880, and was a member of the program committee of the World's Congress of the Deaf of Chicago, in 1893.

He has been connected with the deaf-mute press in some capacity for many years, having been correspondent of the Ohio Chronicle while a student at college back in the sixties; also since he has become a teacher has acted as correspondent of the Deaf-Mutes' Journal of New York City and the Deaf-Mute Register of Rome, N. Y. He was editor of the Deaf-Mute Press and of the National Exponent, as stated at the beginning of this sketch.

His interest in the spiritual welfare of the deaf led him to accept a license from the Episcopal church as lay reader to them while he was living in Cincinnati, and he has acted as such in St. Louis and Columbus. He still retains his license, but now confines his clerical efforts to the inmates of the Ohio Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes.

At the unveiling of the Gallaudet monument in Washington, D. C., in 1889, he was the orator, with Mr. G. W. Veditz as alternate. Mr. McGregor can talk well and can hear some in one of his ears. He never took any lessons in articulation or lip-reading. In conversation with the hearing world, he usually has the party write to him, while he answers orally. Every summer he makes it a point to go out camping or to take plenty of outdoor exercises, such as fishing, canoeing, bicycling, etc., and to this he attributes his uniformly good health, having never been sick for a day since he lost his hearing.

Mr. McGregor was born in Lockland, O., April 26, 1849.

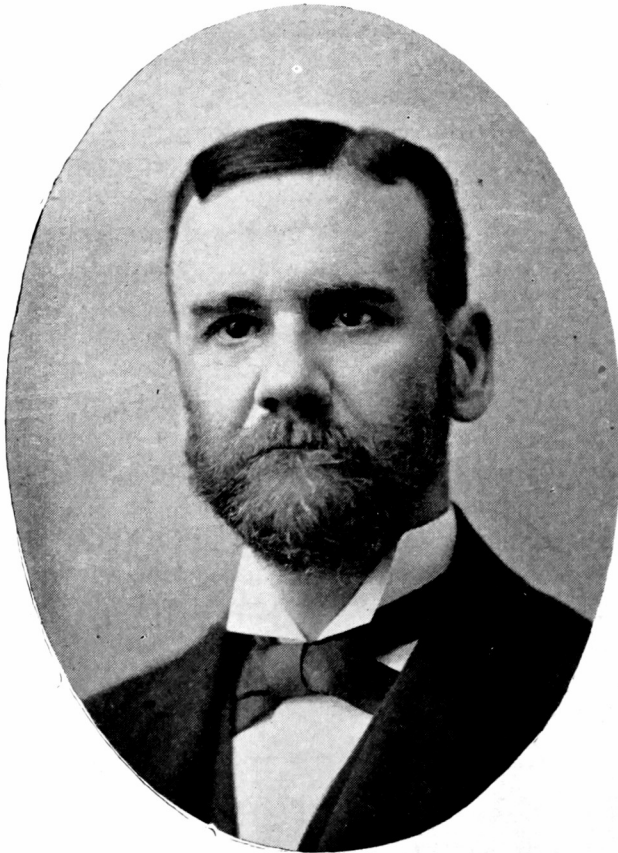
ROBERT PATTERSON.

Robert Patterson, principal of the Ohio School for the Deaf, was born at Oakley, Fifeshire, Scotland, December 11, 1848. When four years old his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Pennsylvania. He lost his hearing by an attack of scarlet fever when between five and six years of age. His parents applied for his admission to the Philadelphia school, but before he was ready to go they moved to Ohio and he was sent to the Ohio school in September, 1859. This was a narrow escape, as his subsequent career proves. He entered Gallaudet college in November, 1864, and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1870, and was appointed teacher in the Ohio school in the fall of the same year. He was married to Miss Rosa O. Gildersleeve, a semi-mute graduate of the same school,

and at the time a teacher. Five children were the fruits of this marriage, four of whom are still living. His wife died in 1895 and he was again married to Miss Bertha Byers, a hearing teacher of the school, in October, 1896.

Mr. Patterson continued to teach until the summer of 1890, when he was appointed principal of the school.

In 1889 he was sent to Paris by the deaf of Ohio to represent them at the International Congress held there that year.



ROBERT PATTERSON, M. A., Principal, Columbus, O.

At the unveiling of the Garfield bust at the college in Washington in 1883, he delivered an address and received the degree of M. A. in course.

Mr. Patterson has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the deaf after they leave school. He participated in the organization of the Ohio Deaf-Mute Alumni Association and has always been an active member, never missing a meeting since its organization; has been president twice, vice-president once, and is now president of the board of managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf.

He has served as principal under four superintendents, and to each and all he has given satisfaction by his alertness in the interests of the school and prompt attention to business. In fact, he has proved himself invaluable in the position. Superintendents may come and superintendents may go, but, no matter of what political faith they be, they always recommend Mr. Patterson to their successors as a man invaluable to the institution. In the performance of his duties he knows no politics and works with an eye single to the welfare of the school. Besides performing the duties of principal, directing and overseeing the teachers, he also acts as clerk to the superintendent and edits the Chronicle, the institution paper. He is the author of the most comprehensive course of study ever devised for any school for the deaf. In his younger days he contributed many articles to the Annals of the Deaf, but of late years he has been too busy to give attention to anything but his regular work.



A. H. SCHORY, Teacher, Columbus, O.

Albert H. Schory, who is of Swiss extraction, was born in Minerva, O., and became deaf in infancy. At the age of ten years he was admitted to the Ohio School for the Deaf, from which he graduated in 1876. Immediately after graduation he entered Gallaudet college, completed the course, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This was in 1881.

He took up the study of steno-telegraphy with the purpose

of becoming a steno-telegrapher on the Associated Press, but in the fall of 1881 he was offered a position as teacher in the Ohio School for the Deaf, which he accepted, and he is holding it to the present day.

He married Miss Ida M. Agnew, who was at one time his pupil, and they have three children, all boys. Mr. Schory has held various offices in the Ohio Alumni Association and is its present treasurer.



WILLIAM H. ZORN, B. A., Teacher, Columbus, O.

William Henry Zorn was born in Fremont, O., on August 11, 1867, his parents having emigrated from Germany. A year later he lost his hearing from measles. At the age of seven he went to the Ohio School for the Deaf, Columbus, O., and left there in 1884. He entered Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., in 1885, and graduated there with honors in 1890. In September, 1890, he was appointed teacher at the Ohio School for the Deaf, which position he has since that time been holding and discharging his duties to the satisfaction of those in authority.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FRANK R. GRAY.

Born in 1856 at Barry, Pike county, Ill., Mr. Gray received a common school education from the age of five to seven, by which time he could read. He became deaf at about seven and one-half years of age. Name of sickness unknown; some kind of fever, for which he was largely dosed with quinine, which is probably responsible for his deafness rather than the illness itself. At nine years he attended the public school for one term, during which time he learned the rudiments of arithmetic. From nine to twelve he had no schooling, but developed a fondness for reading, taking whatever he could find or borrow in the way of history, travel, adventure, poetry, and even theology. Among other books he read before he



FRANK R. GRAY, B. A., Maker of Optical and Scientific Instruments, Allegheny, Pa.

was twelve were the English translation of Homer's "Iliad" and Milton's "Paradise Lost," both of which he read more than once. At twelve years he was sent to the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Five years sufficed for him to get all that the then course of study could teach, while the library of the institution, small at first but steadily growing, gave him ample opportunities to gratify his taste for reading, which then amounted to a passion. Graduated valedictorian of his class in 1873. In the fall of the same year he entered

the National Deaf-Mute College (now Gallaudet college), from which he graduated with second honors in 1878.

In the spring of 1879 he was in the southwestern part of Texas "looking over the ground," with a view to going into wool growing, but after a few months' residence there he considered the risk too great for a person with a small capital, and so he came north to Kansas, where he bought a quarter section of land and entered into partnership with Mr. J. W. Tipton, a former classmate at the Illinois institution, for the purpose of farming and wool growing. The low and steadily declining price of wool caused them to quit sheep raising and devote themselves to farming alone till the spring of 1890, when he received an offer to enter the optical establishment of Mr. J. A. Brashear, of Allegheny, Pa. He at once accepted, moving to the latter city in June, where he has since remained.

Mr. Brashear's shop is engaged only in optical work of the very highest order, no cheap instruments being made there. His name and instruments are known the world over, and in some lines not even the famous Alvan Clark could equal the work done in his establishment, while others could certainly not come near it.

Mr. Gray is accustomed to using his speech while at work, and has very little difficulty in making himself understood in spite of the noise of the machinery. He is president of the Illinois Gallaudet Union.

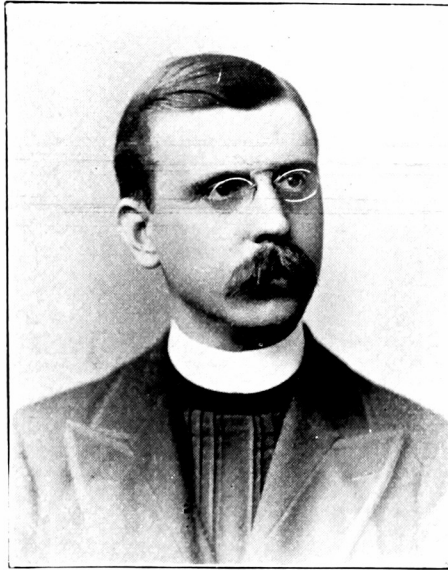
REV. JACOB M. KOEHLER.

Born at York, Pa., the 4th of July, 1860, and losing his hearing when twelve years of age by an attack of the then terrible epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, the whole current of his life was changed. It is possible Mr. Koehler might have entered the field he now occupies had he retained his hearing, but the probabilities are he would not.

He had received a good rudimentary education in his father's private school before he became deaf, but he entered the Philadelphia School for the Deaf at the age of fifteen, where he remained two years. In 1877 he entered the preparatory class of Gallaudet college, in Washington, D. C., remaining until the beginning of his sophomore year, when he left to establish a school for the deaf at Scranton, Pa. It was a public day school under the direction of the local board of education, and Mr. Koehler acted as its principal for three years. It was at this time he became interested in church work among the deaf, and he served as lay-reader in Scranton and vicinity.

Through his efforts prominent citizens of this city became interested in a movement toward the erection of a state school for the deaf there, but differences arose over the methods of instruction to be employed therein, so the day school was closed and a private oral school established, which has since developed into the present state institution at Scranton, Pa.

After his retirement from the principalship of the Scranton day school, Mr. Koehler was offered a position as itinerant missionary to the deaf in the diocese of central Pennsylvania,



REV. JACOB M. KOEHLER, M. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

and accepted. Becoming devoted to the work, he decided to prepare himself for holy orders, and with that end in view entered the divinity school of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia.

June 13, 1886, he was ordained deacon at St. James' Church, in Lancaster, Pa., by the Rt. Rev. Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, bishop of central Pennsylvania, who advanced Mr. Koehler to the priesthood on November 2, 1887, at Christ Church, in Reading, Pa.

Upon the death of the Rev. Henry Winter Syle, Mr. Koehler was called to the charge of All Soul's Church for the Deaf, located in Philadelphia, in January, 1890, which charge he still retains. He fills, in addition to the pastorate of this church, the position of diocesan missionary in the dioceses of Pennsylvania, central Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland, reaching some 5,000 people.

In May, 1895, the faculty of Gallaudet college conferred upon Mr. Koehler the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Koehler has twice held the office of secretary of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, and is now serving a fourth term as president of this society. His knowledge of parliamentary rules and his firm and judicial insistence upon their observance makes his presence invaluable at its annual gatherings. Besides that, he has a lively interest in and clear understanding of its aims and methods. In this association he is also a member of the board of trustees of the home fund, filling the office of secretary-treasurer.

He is secretary of the American Conference of Church Workers among the Deaf, president of the National Association of the Deaf, and chairman or director of a number of local guilds and societies of the deaf in Pennsylvania.

He represented Pennsylvania at the International Congress of the Deaf at Paris in 1889, and served on the program committee of the Chicago congress in 1893.

He is also identified as fellow-member and director with various organizations of hearing people. Mr. Koehler has visited Europe four times, in 1889, 1891, 1895 and 1897. He has traveled in Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France. Being familiar with German and having some knowledge of Dutch and French, he had no difficulty in communicating in the countries he visited.

Mr. Koehler is married and has four children, a son and three daughters, all of whom hear and speak perfectly. His wife is deaf. He is tall and well built, always most courtly. Cool and collected, he is a marked man in any assembly that is graced by his presence.

JAMES H. LOGAN.

In Allegheny City, Pa., on the 27th of February, 1843, was born James H. Logan, one of the most distinguished of the deaf and famous as an expert microscopist. Until he was four and a half years of age he was like other children, but at that age a severe attack of scarlet fever robbed him of his hearing and almost of life. Indeed, so critical was his case that the three most prominent physicians of Pittsburg, after a consultation, decided nothing could be done to prolong his life. But his mother never gave him up nor abandoned hope, but redoubled her exertions in a determination to drag him from the very brink of the grave, and, to the surprise of all acquainted with his case, she accomplished the love-inspired task.

His speech was never lost, as she who fought for his life



JAMES H. LOGAN, M. A., Microscopist, Allegheny, Pa.

also encouraged and taught him to speak; but he is better able to express himself by writing and with more comfort, so he prefers that method of communication with his fellows. His mother also taught him to read and write before he was sent to school at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf, in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1858.

Here he remained until 1863. For a short time he was under the tuition of Dr. J. Noyes, for so many years superintendent of the Minnesota School for the Deaf; the remainder of the term he was with Rev. Llewellyn Pratt. These months he remembers with much pleasure and with gratitude he thinks of the earnestness of these friends for his welfare. Reverend Pratt took especial pains to foster his taste for the

natural sciences. The excellent lectures and illustrations given by the principal, A. R. Hutton, were greatly appreciated and had their influence in shaping his tastes. Joshua Foster and B. D. Pettengill also aided him greatly by allowing him free access to their large and fine library.

In 1863, through the efforts of Professor Pratt and others, a position was obtained for him as draughtsman in the United States Coast Survey Office at Washington, D. C. Here there was an excellent library, from which he derived much pleasure and profit.

In 1864 Gallaudet college was opened, and, eager to obtain a better education, he entered as a student, still, however, retaining his position in the Coast Survey Office, but later on he resigned and took a place as Dr. Gallaudet's private secretary, a more advantageous position, as it allowed him more time for study. He graduated from college in 1869 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He was immediately appointed a teacher in the Illinois School for the Deaf, a position he retained until 1875, when he resigned to accept the principalship of the Pittsburg, Pa., Day School for the Deaf. The following year the school was reorganized as the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Turtle Creek, Pa., thirteen miles east of Pittsburg. Here he continued as principal until the close of the year 1880, when he resigned. A serious illness followed soon after, from which recovery was very slow.

While acting as principal of the above school, he edited and published, at his own expense, "The Raindrop," a book so rare but so dear to the average deaf child who has but a limited command of English. Its contents consisted of an adaptation of popular stories in easy and simple language for deaf children, whose difficulties he had observed and studied.

One-fourth of the volume was adapted by himself, and the remaining three-fourths by his six assistants. This he still regards as one of the best and most effective ways to help deaf children master the English language.

After carrying the first volume through to completion, the enterprise was reluctantly abandoned, as the expense had used up more than his entire salary for a year. Had sufficient support been received the intention was to enlarge the magazine and introduce numerous fine illustrations, in which children always take great delight. There is now, and always will be, a large and inviting field in this direction for those who wish to help the deaf.

After his resignation from the western Pennsylvania school, he entered business for himself in Pittsburg, Pa., first

as optician and later on as broker and dealer in iron and steel.

A severe attack of grippe, combined with financial depression, forced him out of business and he had to try anew.

In July, 1892, he was appointed by the Department of Agriculture microscopist to inspect pork for trichinæ at Pittsburgh, Pa. Five assistants were assigned him. At the end of a year the work was discontinued, and all losing their places. During 1894-95 he was for some months instructor and demonstrator in microscopy in the Biological Laboratory of the Western University of Pennsylvania, in Allegheny, Pa. The university had no funds for this work, so it was not resumed. In lieu thereof he has been engaged in botanical work for the chancellor of the university. Previously, he had served for a year as demonstrator in microscopy at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College in Pittsburgh, Pa.

He was one of the organizers of the Iron City Microscopical Society. Of this society he was corresponding secretary for some years, and was twice elected a vice-president. With another member of the society he was selected to serve on the water commission of Pittsburgh. At various times he has made microscopical examinations for use in legal cases. He occasionally writes for publication and illustrates his articles where an illustration will give a clearer understanding of the subject than mere word description.

In 1874 Gallaudet college conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

GEORGE M. TEEGARDEN.

Before Mr. Teegarden lost his hearing, which was at the age of eleven years, he attended the village school of his town during the winter for two or three years. He led a lonely, profitless life until he was sixteen, when he was sent to the Iowa School for the Deaf, then located at Iowa City, with Mr. Talbot as superintendent. He spent three years at school, then entered Gallaudet college, pursued a four years' course, and graduated in 1876. In the fall of that year he secured a position as teacher in the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, where he has since remained.

He began his professional career with the organization of the institution, and is now the only officer or teacher who has remained there since the beginning. He started the printing office at the school and originated the Holiday Gazette, which later was transformed into the Western Pennsylvanian, the present school paper of the school.

Under Prof. James H. Logan, the then superintendent of the school, Mr. Teegarden assisted in writing many of the stories for the Raindrop, which was perhaps the best and most popular magazine the deaf have ever had. He has also



GEORGE M. TEEGARDEN, B. A., Teacher, Edgewood Park, Pa.

compiled and adapted a volume of stories entitled "Stories, Old and New," which has been published by the Western Pennsylvanian.

Mr. Teegarden has held several offices and is at present first vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf. He has a hobby for doing hard work. As a teacher he ranks high and makes it a point to put enthusiasm in his work. He always talks orally with intimate friends and at home, but in the world of business he writes. He was born in Jefferson, Pa., March 11, 1852.

RHODE ISLAND.

W. E. DUDLEY.

The above young man was born in Waco, Madison county, Ky., April 20, 1873, being a son of T. P. Dudley, a well known revenue man in the eighth district of Kentucky.

He lost his sense of hearing at the age of nine months from rising in the ears. He went to the Kentucky School for the Deaf at Danville at the age of nine years, remained there nine years, and graduated with the class of '91. Then he entered Gallaudet college, with the class of '96, and remained

there five years. He took up a select course and received a certificate of honorable dismissal.

While at college he was on the crack foot ball elevens of '94 and '95 and on the first base ball nines for three successive years. After leaving college he kept books for a time; then



W. E. DUDLEY, Mechanical Engineer, Jamestown, R. I.

he was employed by the firm of Moore, Dudley & Hodge (contractors of New York City) to estimate materials for them, and lately became a mechanical engineer for the same firm. He received some oral training at Gallaudet college. He cannot talk freely in the business world, and when he speaks it is with much difficulty.

TENNESSEE.

R. W. BRANCH, Deputy Register of Deeds, Nashville, Tenn.

That deafness need be no bar to political success is furnished in the case of Mr. R. W. Branch, a bright, hustling deaf man of the sunny south, who was born at Westwood, near Nashville, Tenn., January 10, 1850. His mother died when he was two and his father when he was nine years old. In 1860 he went to the school for the deaf at Raleigh, N. C., and to Gallaudet college in 1866. He left college in 1868 and got employment as a clerk in winter while he worked in cotton and corn fields in summer. He went to Florida in 1871, but

returned to Nashville a year later and secured a position as clerk in the chancery court of his city, which he held for a number of years.

In 1880 he tried his political fortunes by running for register of deeds and was elected. He ran again in 1882 and was again elected. He is at present serving as deputy register to the man who is now register of deeds and who formerly served as deputy under him during his term of office.

THOMAS S. MARR, Jr., B. S., Architect, Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Marr is partially deaf, having lost most of his hearing when about three years old. He attended the public schools for several years and was then sent to the Tennessee School for the Deaf at Knoxville, which he attended six years. He was after this sent to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and afterward to a private school at Nashville, Tenn. He entered Gallaudet college and graduated with the class of 1889.

Returning home after his graduation, he entered the office of one of the leading architects of Nashville, and remained there two years. He left the place to enter the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a special student in architecture. While there he invented an ear drum which has benefited his hearing very much, and which he still uses. On his return home he again entered the same architect's office and remained in it for six years. Two years ago he branched out as a business man on his own hook and has been doing well, with an office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The first year he made plans for five residences and one schoolhouse.

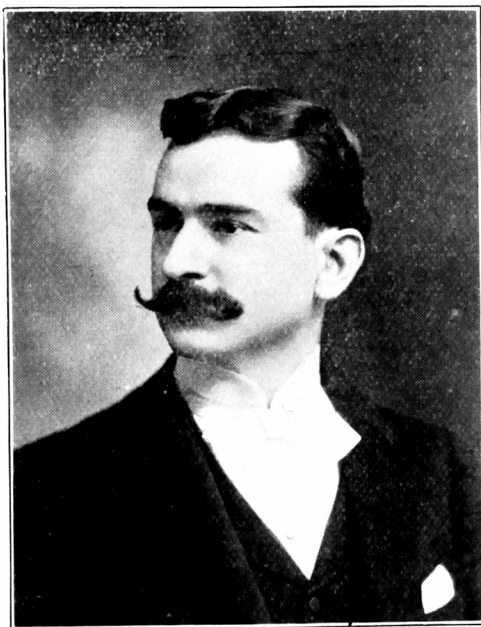
L. ARTHUR PALMER.

He was born in North Georgia and is still in his thirties. He was educated at the Georgia, Tennessee and California Schools for the Deaf, and finally graduated at Gallaudet college, Washington, D. C., in 1884. Since then he has been in a number of business occupations, as follows: Fire and life insurance clerk, general and special advertising agent of periodicals, office clerk and business manager of three newspapers, and publisher of one newspaper. He has kept books for three firms, and was recently employed as an accountant by a trustee to straighten the accounts of a failed store and to attend to its windup. In these occupations he "elbowed his way," mostly in Nashville, Tenn. A short time ago he received a sudden and unexpected call to St. Louis, Mo., where he is now sec-

retary and treasurer of a wholesale cigar company and also manufacturers' general agent.

Mr. Palmer as a clerk and bookkeeper is spoken of in a letter of recommendation: "Mr. L. Arthur Palmer was my most trusted and faithful book-keeper and office clerk. He was always at his post—always reliable, always accurate."

Of him as an advertising agent one of the bishops of the M. E. Church South says: "Knowing Mr. L. Arthur Palmer



L. ARTHUR PALMER, B. A., Business Man, St. Louis, Mo.

as I do, it gives me sincere pleasure to commend him without reserve both as to his personal character and business qualities. He has honesty, intelligence and politeness. During my editorship of the Christian Advocate he was in charge of its advertising department, and was one of the very best advertising agents. He is faithful and efficient in doing what he undertakes."

Of his ability as a newspaper man, another editor who worked with him says that in his capacity as business manager of a newspaper Mr. Palmer is "prompt and accurate and reliable."

TEXAS.

JOE G. BRADLEY, Printer, Hillsboro, Tex.

Joe G. Bradley was born in Bienville Parish, Louisiana, April 24, 1861, and at the age of one year he had a severe attack of the scarlet fever, which took from him his sense of hearing and speech. In 1867 his father, N. H. Bradley, moved to Texas, locating at Woodbury, Hill county, Tex. At the age of thirteen—in 1874—he entered the Texas Deaf-Mute Institute at Austin, Tex., where he remained for four and a half years, receiving his education and instruction in the art of newspaper and job printing. After leaving school, he successfully worked in various newspaper and job printing offices in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas.

In 1885 he was appointed instructor and foreman of the Deaf-Mute Voice, at the Mississippi Deaf-Mute Institute, Jackson, Miss. On September 8, 1886, he was married to Miss Sallie J. Martin, daughter of Senator John J. Martin, deceased, of Sulphur Rock, Ark. She was educated at the Arkansas Deaf-Mute Institute. His two sons are ten and three and a half years old, respectively, and both can hear and talk.

He and his brother-in-law, A. M. Martin, started the newspaper Sulphur Rock Wheel, at Sulphur Rock, Ark. Later they moved to Batesville, Ark., and published the Batesville Journal, which was destroyed by fire in January, 1891. They had published the Journal five years.

In May, 1892, he moved to Hillsboro and has been running a job printing office on his own account, and has since added a large job press which is now run by electricity.

ROBERT M. RIVES, B. A., Teacher, Austin, Tex.

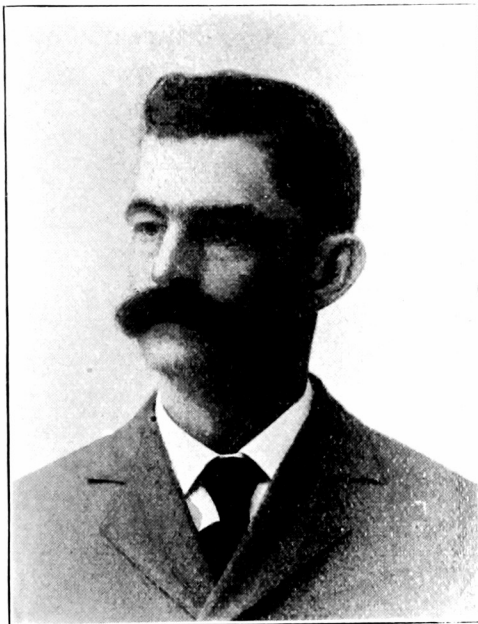
The largest class that ever graduated from the now famous Gallaudet college was that of 1893, and Mr. Rives was a member of that class. He was the first representative of the Texas school to finish the full course. In the fall of the year in which he graduated he was appointed a teacher in his alma mater, which position he still retains.

Born in Baltimore, Md., December 12, 1868, he lost his hearing when eighteen months old from cholera infantum. His parents moving to the "Lone Star State" in his infancy, he was sent to the state school for the deaf when of school age, and received a good education. He learned the printing trade and can speak more or less.

W. M. THORNBERRY.

Mr. Thornberry was born in Lockhart, Caldwell county, Tex., March 29, 1860; became deaf when six months old owing to rising in the ears. His parents were born in Alabama. They went to Arkansas in early life, where they were married. Their names were Rev. Walter T. Thornberry and Miss Isabella J. Moore. His father was a Methodist minister in the active ministry for about thirty years.

He was educated in the Texas School for the Deaf and attended school under the administration of four different



W. M. THORNBERRY, Teacher, Austin, Tex.

superintendents—Prof. Jacob Van Nostrand, Mr. Henry E. McCulloch, Dr. William Shapard, and Mr. W. A. Kendall. He was first a general laborer, then a monitor of the boys under the administration of Dr. William Shapard. When he graduated, in 1887, Mr. W. A. Kendall tendered him a position as teacher, which he accepted. Mr. A. T. Rose succeeded Mr. Kendall in February, 1895, and Mr. Thornberry was reappointed a teacher, which position he still holds and is doing good work.

E. UGARTE, City Market Master, Laredo, Tex.

The subject of this sketch was born in Laredo, Tex., July 1, 1868; attended school at the Texas School for the Deaf for about five years, leaving in 1889; was employed as printer for

several years and deputy market master for several years. Worked a few months in the post-office, and at the saddle and harness makers' trade for about two years. The latter he considers his trade.

He accepted a position with the International Bridge & Tramway Company, whose bridge crosses the Rio Grande river at Laredo, and held it for one year. In May, 1895, he left his place with the bridge company to accept his present position. In addition he has full charge of the opera house of his city. He received his appointment from the city council.

Mr. Ugarte has two brothers who are deaf, both owners of a cattle ranch in Texas. His brother and brother-in-law are politicians. He himself is a semi-mute.

UTAH.



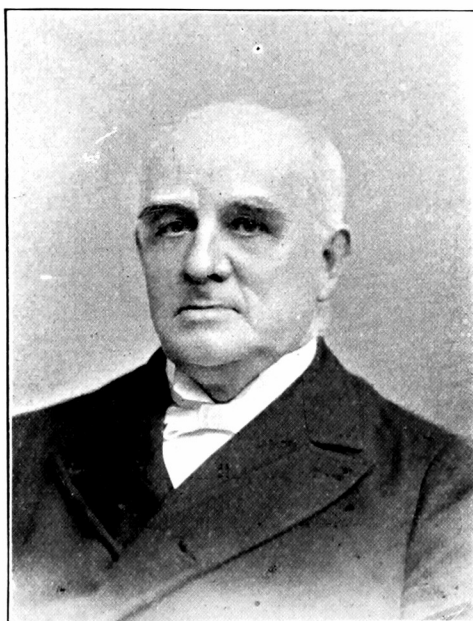
NEPHI LARSON, Foreman Carpenter Shop, School for the Deaf, Ogden, Utah.

When five years old Mr. Larson lost his hearing through a severe attack of scarlet fever. There being no school for deaf children at that time in Utah, he grew up without an education except such as his father was able to give him. With his help he learned a little arithmetic. When old enough to understand the use of tools his father instructed him in carpentry, in which he took much interest. He helped his father on the farm in summer and often went with his brothers into the mountains to look after the cattle and sheep.

In 1889 his father sent him to the school for the deaf in

Salt Lake City. He remained in school for five years; he studied hard to learn language and arithmetic, and received instruction in cabinet making and mechanical drawing. In 1896 he was appointed foreman of the shop in carpentry and cabinet making at the Utah State School for the Deaf in Ogden. He was born in Monti, Utah, March 5, 1859.

VIRGINIA.



REV. JOB TURNER, Missionary, Staunton, Va.

About three years after the opening of the first school for the deaf in America there was born the subject of this sketch, October 19, 1820, being the date of his birth. He has lived far beyond the three score and ten years allotted mankind, and could a faithful and connected history of his lifetime be written, the reading would be more interesting than any work of fiction extant. Deprived at a very early age of his hearing, the matter of his education became a serious question to those nearly interested in him. He lost his father at a very early age, and the method of educating him became a more and more serious problem to his mother. When hardly ten years of age he was placed in a school with boys who could hear. Well he remembers the old teacher, whose genial and kindly face and temper, gentle mien and manner were most aristocratic.

He, however, could only teach him mathematics, he could only show him "how to do sums." His devoted care and con-

scientious effort were rewarded by a comprehension of his methods, and an accomplishing of what he wished done.

His uncle, thinking his progress quite satisfactory, he being a good mathematician and a good penman, placed him in a large boys' academy, in Boston, Mass., where his improvement in mathematics was still more marked. Here the principal placed him over a class of beginners in arithmetic, and though a deaf-mute he seems to have been successful in his unique position.

Subsequently he was sent to Hartford, Conn., to the school for the deaf located there. At that time there was not a school for the deaf south of Philadelphia. When he entered the school he had no knowledge of language. His thoughts and ideas were limited to objects, he did not even understand the signs made by the pupils, having no comprehension of language of any kind.

At this school Laurent Clerc taught, and was Mr. Turner's teacher. After six years spent in the Hartford, Conn., school, Mr. Turner accepted the invitation to take charge of the first class of the deaf-mute department of the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Blind at Staunton, Va., at the time it was opened, in December, 1839. There had been, up to that time, no school for the deaf in Virginia; pupils from Virginia were sent to Philadelphia, New York or Hartford. For nearly thirty-five years Mr. Turner devoted his life to teaching in the Virginia institution, when illness forced him to resign, his son taking his place.

Later he entered the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he has become so widely known in his capacity as missionary to the deaf.

All of his life, excepting the years spent in the genial climate of the south, where some of the noblest and best types of manhood and womanhood are found—of these many nearly three score years—has been spent in work for the good of his fellow-men in affliction.

On June 8, 1844, he was married to Miss Mary James, a lady deaf like himself. After nearly twenty-nine years of wedded life, she died January 5, 1873, leaving him two sons.

Of the two, the eldest is practicing law in the south, having resigned his position in the Virginia institution, to be succeeded by his brother, who, after eleven years, died in harness February 8, 1888, his wife following him within a year, leaving two grandsons to Mr. Turner's care. Reverend Turner is known throughout the length and breadth of the United States. His genial presence is hailed with pleasure everywhere; he is the connecting link in the lives of many, with distant friends and past years.

WISCONSIN.

JAMES C. BALIS.

From the Messenger of the Alabama School for the Deaf we copy the following concerning the subject of this sketch:

"In Oriskany, N. Y., a little hamlet in the beautiful Mohawk valley, James C. Balis was born. His mother was the daughter of Peter Jones, Esq., of Radnorshire, Wales, and Elizabeth Fuller, of Mayflower lineage, while his father was a descendant of the Cogswells, a name well known in Connecticut.

"In 1857 the family moved to Milwaukee, Wis., then a small city of 30,000 inhabitants. Mr. and Mrs. Balis being



JAMES C. BALIS, B. A., Teacher, Belleville, Ont.

persons of fine education, James was taught at home by his mother until almost nine years of age. He then attended public school for a couple of years and later a private German school for three years. His father and himself were great friends, and from him he learned much of geology, botany and science and became interested in classics and languages at an early age, his father speaking German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Gaelic.

"In 1863 his father died, and this event compelled Mr. Balis to become a wage-earner.

"In November, 1867, at the age of seventeen, he was seized by that most terrible of diseases, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and after a severe fight for life extending over six months, he

came out victorious but minus his hearing and the beautiful voice of a singer.

"Bread-winning had become a paramount object, and he continued in that field until 1869, when a friend secured his admission to the Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan, then under the principalship of E. C. Stone, of venerated memory. From this school he graduated in a few months, and entered the advanced preparatory class at Gallaudet college in the fall of 1870. He graduated from the college in 1875 with the degree of B. A.

"The two years following he was private secretary to President Gallaudet. He then became an instructor in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf and Blind Children at Baltimore. Resigning, he was employed for a time as tutor by friends among the Xavieran Brothers of that city.

"In the fall of 1880 he accepted a position in the Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, then located in Turtle Creek, Pa., near Pittsburg.

"In 1886 Mr. Balis was married to Sylvia L. Chapin, then a teacher in the same school. There they remained until 1890, when, having received very advantageous offers, they removed to Belleville, Ont., Canada, where both himself and wife are at present engaged in the school for the deaf located there.

"Mr. Balis was treasurer of the National Association of the Deaf, having been elected at the convention held in Chicago in 1893, where he presented a paper at the World's Congress of Instructors of the Deaf as co-laborer with Mr. J. L. Smith, of Minnesota.

"Mr. Balis is a student and a great reader; books are to him of as great importance as food and clothing; his beautiful home abounds in books and reading matter of all descriptions, which he hoards as a miser does his gold. He is a fluent and ready writer, and his articles have frequently been copied most extensively. He is also a most interesting conversationalist, quick at repartee, and endowed with a strong vein of humor. Mr. Balis is a thoroughly domestic man, one to whom home is everything, though by no means inclined to be a recluse from society, and he numbers among his friends many learned and noted persons.

Like so many of the persons who have lost their hearing by disease, Mr. Balis is small of stature. With loss of hearing came defective eyesight, and he wears spectacles constantly. Fond of travel, and believing it as much a means of education as reading, himself and wife are familiar with a large portion of their own country. He is considered an authority upon the

language of signs, of which he has made a systematic study, and is a most graceful user of them, and is frequently called upon to recite in public and in private. His memory of music is so perfect that he keeps perfect time with vocal and instrumental music when he recites songs or hymns. Among the deaf he is in great demand as a lecturer; his ability to impersonate different personages in pantomime keeping the close attention and unflagging interest of his audiences; his reading leaving him never at a loss for an illustration or anecdote, to make his meaning clear to his auditors.

“Unlike so many deaf people, Mr. Balis has a perfect control of his voice. His power over it is frequently the means of considerable amusement, as he can range from the shrill cracked voice of old age to the deep bass of the man of aldermanic proportions.”



WILLIAM H. HOWARD, Delonge, Howard & Zander, Engravers, Milwaukee, Wis.

William H. Howard is an enterprising young engraver of the largest city of Wisconsin, born in Milwaukee February 4, 1873. He attended the Milwaukee Day School for the Deaf for nine years, but had to leave on account of poor health before he could graduate. He learned wood engraving in the establishment of Marr & Richards Engraving Company, which was established in 1855. In March, 1897, he and two other men bought out the business of this well known firm, and it is now known as Delonge, Howard & Zander.

He was taught speech and lip-reading so well that he can read the lips of people quite readily, and his speech is understood.



LARS M. LARSON, B. A., Superintendent New Mexico School for the Deaf and Blind, Santa Fe, N. M.

This is another of our deaf men who have founded a school for the deaf. Losing his hearing before he was two years old, he was kept at home to do work on his father's farm till he was thirteen years. In 1869 he was sent to the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, and in seven years completed the course and graduated. He then entered Gallaudet college, pursued the full course, and graduated in 1882, being second in the class average of scholarship. While a college student he organized a Young Men's Christian Association. Soon after his graduation he was appointed a teacher in the Chicago Day Schools for the Deaf. He married Miss Belle E. Porter in December, 1882, and she bore him three children, of whom two have died. The wife and mother, who was a graduate of the Clarke Oral School, Northampton, Mass., died in 1892. In 1893 he married Miss Cora B. Gunn, of Chicago, who was educated at the Illinois institution. They have had two children, both girls.

"The school at Santa Fe was first supported by private contributions. After unceasing effort Mr. Larson succeeded, in 1887, in getting it incorporated by act of legislature, and placed on an equal footing with similar schools in the United States.

It was then placed under the management of a committee consisting of three officers of the territory and Mr. Larson was made superintendent and instructor. This was the first public institution of learning to become the property of the territory.

"The original accommodations being too small, in the spring of 1891 Mr. Larson erected at his own expense a large brick structure costing \$5,000, surrounded by ample grounds and located in an airy suburban portion of the city; and in the neighborhood of other public institutions, namely the Indian Industrial School, the Ramona Indian School, the State Penitentiary, the St. Catherine Indian School, and the capitol building. The new building was at first rented by the territory for \$25 a month and was formally opened in the autumn of 1891. Two years later the legislature voted to purchase the building and five acres surrounding it from Mr. Larson for the permanent use of the school. Mr. Larson has gathered into the school both deaf and blind children of the territory. He favors the American eclectic system for the education of the deaf and the Wait point system for the blind. He has added an articulation class to the department of the deaf.

"Mr. Larson is a member of the board of trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind at Louisville, Ky., which is supported by an annual subsidy from Congress.

"With the help of the graduates of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Mr. Larson founded the "Alumni Association of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf." Of this association he has been three times president and once secretary. He at present holds the office of president of the board of managers of the proposed home for the aged and infirm deaf in that state.

"In June, 1892, the Woman's Board of Trade of Santa Fe gave a benefit entertainment for the school, and the proceeds, amounting to \$112, were appropriated to the school library, in which there are now two hundred volumes.

"Mr. Larson is of medium height, but of heavy build; he has the marked characteristic of the Norwegians, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair and beard.

"He has been several times requested to leave his work in New Mexico for other fields, a call once coming from South America, but so far he has refused all offers.

"Mr. Larson is full of energy and perseverance, fond of leadership and organization, and of a cheery, happy disposition. He is not prone to wait for things to 'turn up,' but proceeds at once to help in the elevation and turn them up himself; hence his uniform success."

J. SCHUYLER LONG.

J. Schuyler Long is instructor in language, grammar and literature in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf at Delavan.

He was born at Marshalltown, Ia., on the first day of the year 1869. At the age of twelve he was deprived of hearing through cerebro-spinal meningitis, after attending the public schools for several years. After his deafness he entered the state institution at Council Bluffs, and was graduated from there in June, 1884. The following fall he entered Gallaudet college, at Washington, D. C. At college Mr. Long was



J. SCHUYLER LONG, M. A., Teacher, Delavan, Wis.

closely identified with all the literary and athletic associations of the students, and during his last year held the office of captain of the gymnasium. He was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and took the Master's degree five years later.

Immediately after his graduation he received an appointment as teacher in the Wisconsin school at Delavan and assumed the additional duties of physical director, organizing the new gymnasium, which had just been completed, and continuing at its head for four years.

Mr. Long has been connected more or less with newspaper work. He was associate editor of the National Exponent during the existence of that paper, and at present conducts the children's department of the Wisconsin Times. He is per-

sonally an agreeable young man, courteous and obliging and ready at all times to do his share in advancing the interests of the deaf. His wife is a semi-mute and they both converse orally with much freedom. As an instructor he takes first rank among successful teachers of the deaf, throwing his whole soul into his work.



HENRY B. PLUNKETT, Clerk Pabst Brewery Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

An example of one who was taught in a private oral school, then in a public oral and later in a "combined" school, is furnished in the above case. When he had reached his seventh year Mr. Plunkett became deaf from spinal meningitis. His deprivation of hearing did not, however, deter him from attending the public schools of Milwaukee for a year afterward. It was then decided to place him in Professor Steffner's private boarding (oral) school for the deaf, where he remained a year. He was sent to the Milwaukee day school after this, remaining there seven years, when he graduated. He was afterward sent to the State School for the Deaf at Delavan, Wis., where he remained a year, graduating with the class of 1895.

In the fall of 1895 he secured a clerkship in the "best tonic" department of the Pabst Brewery Company, where he is at present employed. He operates a typewriter part of the time and is a valued and trusted employe. Being a fluent talker he is easily understood and has no difficulty in giving satisfaction to all connected with the establishment.



CHARLES REED, Postmaster, Menasha, Wis.

That there is nothing to deter an educated and capable deaf person from occupying a political position is exemplified in the case of Mr. Charles Reed, the popular postmaster of Menasha, Wis. He was born in the city over which he presides as Uncle Sam's august representative, and is therefore very well known to the inhabitants thereof. His father, now deceased, was appointed postmaster under President Cleveland's first term and again during his second term. During both terms Charles Reed was assistant postmaster. December 30, 1895, President Cleveland appointed him postmaster, and he has continued to discharge his duties with great fidelity and gives universal satisfaction. He has had charge of the

Menasha postoffice as postmaster and assistant postmaster for more than eight years.

Both the Illinois and Wisconsin institutions can claim Mr. Reed as "their boy," but inasmuch as he graduated from the former school it would seem that most of the credit is due the school of the sucker state. He also attended Gallaudet college for one term. He was married to Miss Mary E. Angle, a graduate of the Illinois institution, whose former home was in Champaign, Ill. The result of the marriage was one son, now a young man. Mrs. Reed was a highly esteemed lady, and her death, which occurred a few years ago, caused much sorrow among those who knew her.

While at school in the Illinois institution Mr. Reed learned the printer's trade, and he was employed on the Menasha Press for several years. He also operated a farm for two years, and between President Cleveland's first and second terms he was bookkeeper for the Menasha Wood Split Pulley Company, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. In personal appearance Mr. Reed is a pleasant, courtly gentleman, possessing a good business education, and though he cannot talk he finds no difficulty in expressing himself readily and quickly with pencil and paper.

WARREN ROBINSON.

We present our readers with a sketch of a man whose name is well known among the deaf and educators of the deaf. It was printed in the paper of the school with which he is connected:

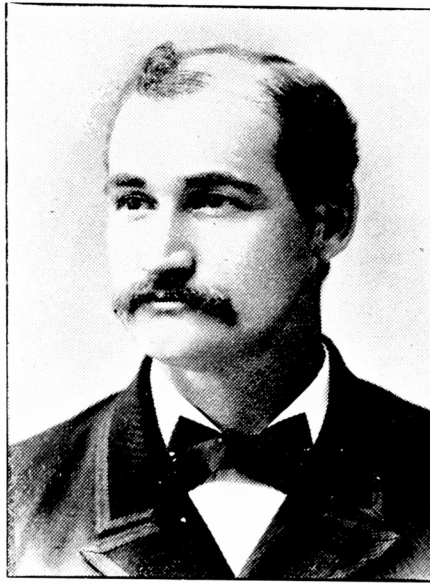
"Mr. Warren Robinson, an alumnus of the Wisconsin school and of Gallaudet college at Washington, has been actively engaged in teaching at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf for the last fourteen years. Although he is a deaf man, he talks well, writes well and works well; and is a living exponent of the attainments which a young man may secure if he really desires to succeed. He is so well known to the deaf of the state that he needs no introduction to them; but we believe that parents and friends of the deaf will be pleased to make the acquaintance of one of the most active and useful members of the teaching force at the Wisconsin School for the Deaf.

"The township of Moscow, Iowa county, Wis., was his birthplace and June 8, in the year 1860, the date of this first event in his life. Born on a farm, he readily found the freedom so essential to a child's physical and mental growth, and from nature and the every-day conversation of the people

surrounding him he imbibed more knowledge than is to be gained from the studying of books.

"The chances are he would have ended his life where he began it but that an all-wise Providence, in the disguise of a terrible affliction, opened to him pathways undreamed of, and the stern finger of destiny pointed him onward to explore these unknown paths.

"When seven and a half years of age he was smitten by



WARREN ROBINSON, M. A., Teacher, Delavan, Wis.

brain fever, which robbed him of his hearing and changed the whole course of his life. Previous to this illness he had attended school one summer and part of a winter. Upon recovery he continued to attend school, but received no definite instruction.

"Nearly seven years after his loss of hearing he entered the school for the deaf at Delavan, Wis. From this school he graduated in 1879.

"In the fall of 1879 he entered Gallaudet college at Washington, D. C., where he took the regular course, graduating in 1884. He returned to Delavan, Wis., as a teacher in the fall of 1884, where he has since taught all grades except the lowest. He is a thorough believer in practical education, and is practical, not theoretical, in his work to that end.

"To still further carry out his ideas on the practical side of this subject he has lately gone to great pains in securing

a private collection of minerals, grains, liquids, cloths, woods, metals, etc., using them as aids to his school-room work. Such a collection was made by Dr. H. W. Milligan for the Illinois School for the Deaf, and became a most valuable nucleus for a museum for the school.

"In 1887 he received the degree of M. A. from Gallaudet college, his special studies being on the line of mental and moral science and history; the subject of his thesis was 'The Will.'

"He is a close observer and student, having given much thought to every phase of the education of the deaf; he has written much on the subjects in this field, brought to his notice.

"For a year he wrote reviews for the Educator; he has done considerable work on the Wisconsin Times, the school paper, at one time editing an educational department therein; he is now editing the alumni department.

"Of late he has been much interested in technical and manual training schools, and some time ago he published a 'Course in Manual Training' for schools for the deaf, in the American Annals.

"At the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held in Flint, Mich., in July, 1895, he read a paper on the 'History and Scope of Manual Training.' His paper was an able one, and he gave the audience many valuable suggestions. He had at hand models and patterns of wood and iron work to assist him in illustrating his subject.

"At this convention he was chosen head of the industrial section. In the fall of 1895 he visited the manual training schools in Chicago, there being among them the English High and Manual Training School, the Chicago Manual Training School, Jewish Manual Training School, and the Armour Institute. At these places he was cordially received and every opportunity afforded him in securing whatever information he desired.

"He compiled a brief history of the Wisconsin School for the Deaf in 1893; since that time he has secured additional information and in the November, 1895, issue of the Silent Worker, a paper published at the New Jersey Institution for the Deaf, he has published a fuller history of the school.

"In this connection it will not be out of place to quote from a communication from Mr. W. G. Weeks, the editor of the Delavan, Wis., Republican: 'Professor Robinson has a natural taste for newspaper work. His style is clear, forcible and convincing. Several articles that he has written for the Republican have been copied and favorably commented upon by

the city press. We believe that if he devoted his time exclusively to newspaper work he would ably fill the editorial chair of a leading newspaper.'

"In 1888 he was married to Letilla S. Van Ness, of Savona, Steuben county, N. Y., a lady blessed with all her faculties. They have two children, Ethel and Orville. Quite naturally Mr. Robinson, having married a person with hearing, believes the deaf should do so whenever possible. His speech is well preserved and he never thinks of resorting to writing when in communication with other people. In personal appearance he is of only medium height, but well proportioned and developed—a result of gymnastics and athletics. He was the first instructor in gymnastics at the Delavan school, before the erection of the new building.

"He is a genial man and a most pleasant companion."

JULIUS D. HOWARD.

JAY COOKE HOWARD.

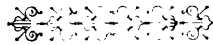
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